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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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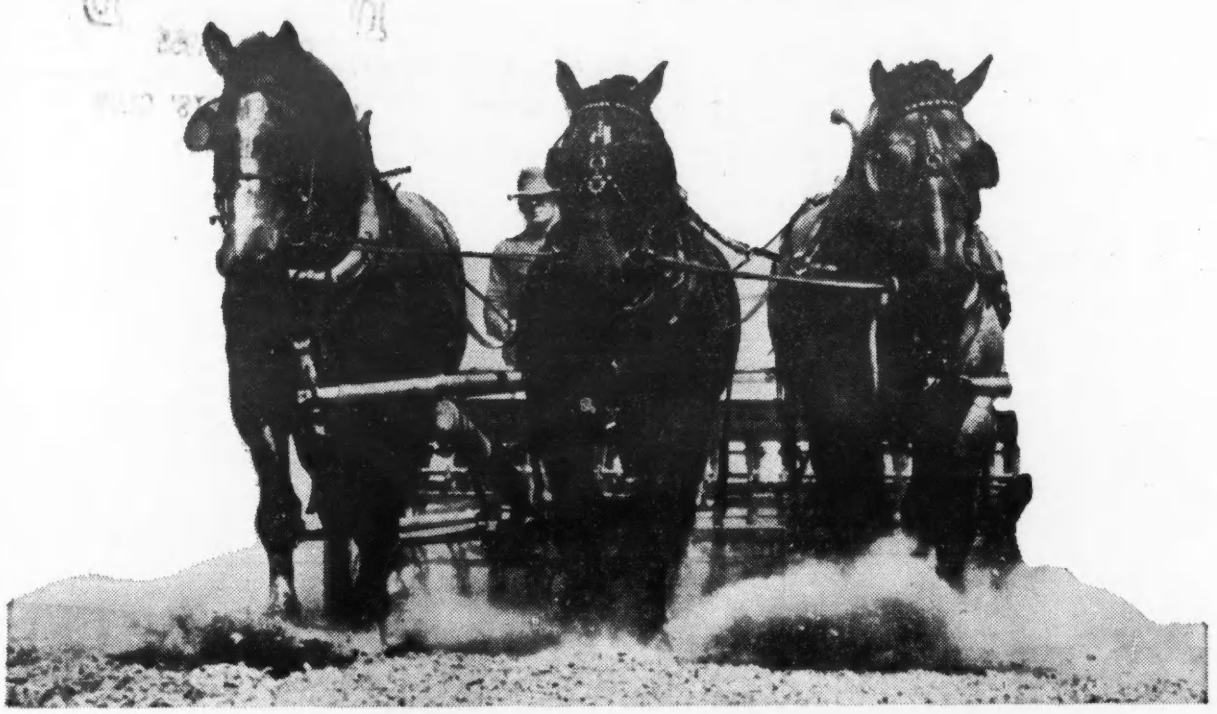

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 168 No. 14 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — October 3, 1955

Barbiturates Loophole Likely to Be Plugged

Legislation making unauthorized possession of barbiturates and amphetamine preparations a federal offense may be written into the federal food, drugs and cosmetics act by congress next year as an outgrowth of the current investigations being conducted by a subcommittee of the senate into narcotics.

In testimony last week as the committee broadened its narcotics study to include these two habit-forming drugs, George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, said that the government has no trouble with the manufacturers, but it is only after the drugs leave the manufacturers' hands and get into interstate commerce that the problem of illicit sales arise.

Possession Is Not Illegal

Testimony of other witnesses emphasized that although it is unlawful to obtain barbiturates without a prescription, it is no crime to have them illegally in one's possession. Since it is much harder to prove illegal sales than illegal possession, many addicts and peddlers go free. Control of the sales is also made more difficult by reason of the fact that since druggists are not required to record their purchases, there is no way to tell if any of them are selling illegally.

The senate committee's study has been under way since early in the year and has covered the principle sections of the country where there has been a high incidence of illegal traffic in narcotics and other addiction-forming drugs. They are expected to wind up this fall to be followed by recommendations for tigher federal controls.

There have been recommendations made during the course of the study that barbiturates and amphetamines be treated much in the same manner as narcotics, and that the Harrison narcotics act be broadened to include these drugs. This would greatly increase the paperwork burden placed upon both manufacturers and distributors as well as the government, however, and there has been but little sup-

—Continued on page 56

Nickel Diversion to Industry To Take Place This Month

Diversion to industry during October of 2,500,000 pounds of nickel from scheduled shipments has been authorized by Arthur S. Flemming, Director of Defense Mobilization. The metal is in addition to 13,250,000 pounds made available to industry by the government thus far this year and should result in a somewhat increased supply of nickel for non-defense consumers over 1954 usage. As has been the case in the past, none of the nickel is to be released from the national stockpile.

Mica Substitutes Wanted For Critical Applications

The General Services Administration has been authorized to enter into research and development contracts for materials and processes to replace natural mica in strategic critical applications, the Office of Defense Mobilization has announced.

ODM officials said the need grows out of the shortage of natural mica, the supply of which is insufficient to provide for mobilization requirements. The program was authorized by ODM after a review of a report prepared by the Office of Minerals Mobilization. The report recommended a five-year research and development program to be undertaken in part by the government and in part by industry with financial assistance by the government.

Titanium Material Exports Put Under Open-End Quotas

Exports of certain titanium commodities, previously under strict short supply controls, now have been open-ended for the fourth quarter, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced last week. Under open-end no quantitative export limitation is set, but exports are controlled to protect the national security.

The open-ended commodities are:—Titanium sponge and scrap; intermediate mill shapes, including billets, ingots, sheet bar and slabs; other mill products; and titanium powder of 99 percent purity and above. Titanium powder of less than 99 percent purity has been under open-end since the first quarter of 1955.

Fatty Acid Output Figures Reported Higher in August

Production of fatty acids in August totaled 37,500,000 pounds, approximately 11,600,000 pounds above the seasonally low level recorded in July, according to the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers. August production was 18.7 percent more than the August, 1954, figure of 31,600,000 pounds.

Total disposition was 39,700,000 pounds, approximately 8,600,000 pounds above the July figures and some 7,500,000 pounds above the August, 1954, level. This included some 3,000,000 sales within the industry, so that actual disposition outside the industry is overstated to this extent. Stocks, including work-in-process, remained at somewhat the same level of 39,700,000 pounds.

Synthetic Glycerine Goal Reopened; ODM Now Seeking M-Day Capacity

Office of Defense Mobilization last week reopened and raised the expansion goal for synthetic glycerine production and for several other products within the area of the chemical industry in a new move to build up the productive capacity of industries essential in time of war to a level sufficient for full mobilization.

The action was announced by ODM director Arthur Flemming in a general overhauling of the agency's expansion and tax amortization programs. Altogether, ODM reopened eleven expansion goals and closed down twenty-five of the thirty-eight goals that were suspended August 11.

Glycerine Target Increased

The expansion goal for domestic production of synthetic glycerine was increased 57,000,000 pounds to a total of 185,000,000 pounds of annual capacity for which applications for necessity certificates must be filed by June 30, 1956. No change was made in the natural glycerine portion of the goal.

The synthetic glycerine goal had been filled earlier this year when sufficient tax amortization certificates had been issued to build up the industry's capacity to the level then considered necessary by ODM. Since that time, however, one of the companies that applied for and received a certificate has indicated it probably will not go ahead with its plans. It is understood, however, that the 57,000,000 pounds added to the goal does not include the probability of this company dropping out.

Other changes in the chemical field expansion goal announced were:—

- The target date for the expansion goal of manganese ore of battery and chemical grades was extended to December 31, 1955.
- The expansion goal for the supply of chemical grade chromite for chemical use was set at 225,000 long tons of annual production to be reached by December 31, 1956.
- The rutile expansion goal was raised 10,000,000 tons to 35,000,000 tons to be achieved by December 31, 1955.

Five Expansion Goals Revised

Five goals on the open list were revised as follows:—

- The alkylate goal was revised to provide 55,000 barrels of productive capacity a day by January 1, 1957, an increase of 25,000 barrels a day.
- The research and development laboratory expansion goal was confined to cover only those laboratories having contracts directly relating to defense research development. The construction of such laboratories must be completed by December 31, 1956.
- The target date for the supply of mercury was advanced to December 31, 1957.
- The selenium expansion goal was confined to primary domestic sources of sup-

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'Aramite' Hazard Views Are Modified by the FDA

The Food and Drug Administration last week modified its views on the hazards of the chemical pesticide "Aramite" and agreed to permit residues of one part per million of the product on nineteen agricultural crops. A zero tolerance, however, was fixed for residues on forage crops, specifically alfalfa and soybeans, in keeping with FDA policy that milk should be kept free of pesticides because of its dietary importance to infants and invalids.

"Aramite" is a product of the United States Rubber Company, and has been on the market for about four years. It has been in widespread use as an effective pesticide against mites and the red spider. Because it had the ability to cause certain pathological conditions in animals under certain conditions, FDA proposed originally to bar its use entirely on agricultural crops.

The agency held up the effective date of its prohibition, however, until the matter could be studied by a committee of experts in accordance with procedures set out in the Miller pesticide law. The committee reported late in August that residues of the pesticide of not more than one part per million would offer no hazard, and the recommendation was adopted last week by FDA with the condition that a zero tolerance be set for forage crops.

The nineteen crops on which the residue tolerance will be allowed are:—Apples, blueberries, cantaloupe, celery, cucumbers, grapefruit, grapes, green beans, lemons, muskmelon, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, raspberries, strawberries, sweet corn, tomatoes, and watermelons. The order was made effective September 30.

BDSA Sees Rough Balance Between Copper Supply, Use

Prospects are apparent for a rough balance between the copper supply and consumption demand during the fourth quarter of 1955, according to the copper industry report issued last week by the Business and Defense Services Administration.

This outlook is dependent, however, on deferment of scheduled deliveries of copper to government account, maintenance of restrictions on the outflow of copper from the United States, and unbroken production by mines and smelting facilities, the report states.

While BDSA believes that the fourth quarter supply of copper will be sufficient to cause a rough balance with "consumption" demands, it points out in the report that there will not be enough of the metal available in addition to permit satisfactory rebuilding of dangerously low working inventories.

Production of copper from domestic ores in the second quarter of 1955 approximated 272,000 short tons, the highest quarterly output since the peak of 275,000 short tons reached in the second quarter of 1944. This big output enabled brass and copper wire mills to reduce their backlog of orders somewhat during the second quarter. On the other hand, the report indicates, new orders for durable goods at manufacturers' plans exceeded sales in June, 1955, except for transportation equipment where new orders were slightly under sales.

FTC Commissioner Sworn

William C. Kern was sworn in last week as a member of the Federal Trade Commission last week. He is the first former staff member in FTC's forty-one-year history to become a member of the five-man commission. Mr. Kern, a Democrat, succeeds James M. Mead of New York. As his first official action, the new commissioner named Alan Buxton Hobbes as his legal assistant.

ODM Rejects Industry Bid For Copper From Stockpile

A request by copper consumers that the government release upwards of 100,000 tons of copper from the national stockpile to meet the current civilian shortage was flatly rejected last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

In a letter to Herbert Barchoff, president of the Copper and Brass Warehouse Association, ODM director Arthur S. Flemming declared that such action would be contrary to the provisions of the stockpile law which permits release of material only for the "purposes of common defense," or in time of war or national emergency.

He said that while materials were released from the stockpile during 1951 and 1952, it was at a time when we were engaged in the Korean hostilities. He added that the legislative history of the law makes it clear that the President does not have the authority to release materials from the stockpile for the purpose of minimizing the supply and demand fluctuations of a non-war economy.

Mr. Flemming said that the current high prices and strong demand for copper provides an incentive to expand copper output both at home and abroad. So long as the prices continue above the floor prices guaranteed to domestic producers, he added, this copper can be expected to go directly to industry.

Fluorspar's Second Investigation Begins; Domestic Industry Claims Imports Hurt

An investigation to determine whether tariff concessions that were granted on imports of acid grade fluorspar have resulted in injury to the domestic fluorspar industry was opened last week by the Tariff Commission. The inquiry is being made at the request of the senate finance committee and the results are to be submitted to the President with recommendations for remedial action if the commission finds them warranted.

This is the second inquiry being made of fluorspar imports and the effects on the domestic industry conducted by the commission in the past two years. An investigation was started on acid grade imports in October, 1953, but discontinued later. A broader study was made at the request of the finance committee a year ago, resulting in the filing of a voluminous report last June (OPD, 6/13/55).

Data on Plant Shutdowns Given

In testimony at the current hearings domestic producers submitted data on the number of facilities producing acid grade fluorspar that have been closed down and reported that the companies have suffered severe declines in profits because of a price drop due to imports. They argued that imports have increased sharply and will continue at a high level due to government policies of aiding foreign producers.

According to a letter from Arthur Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, which was produced at the hearing, the government's minimum and long-time stockpiling programs for acid grade fluorspar have been met, and contracts have been consummated under the agricultural trade development act with foreign suppliers for supplying acid grade fluorspar in the full amount authorized. No quantity figures for any of these programs were divulged, however.

Acid Grade No Longer Stockpiled

The letter also went on to state that acid grade fluorspar, therefore, is no longer on the list of commodities for the stockpiling program, nor does it appear that there will be any need for an additional stockpile program for this material. However, in the case of metallurgical grade fluorspar, Mr. Flemming added, neither the minimum nor the long-term stockpile objectives have been met and procurement of this commodity is currently under way, with preference being given to domestic producers.

Under the stockpiling programs for the acid grade, it was stated, deliveries of

—Continued on page 63

Drug Rules Harmony Seen Following Talks

Complete agreement between the Food and Drug Administration and the drug manufacturing industry on the changes proposed to be made in rules and procedures controlling the marketing of new drugs was expected last week following a conference of the drug representatives with FDA officials.

Participants in the gathering said that no great differences developed over the intent and purposes of the proposed changes (OPD, 9/19/55) and that there was every reason to believe that, when finally approved and issued, the regulations will have been modified to meet most, if not all, the objections raised.

ADMA, APMA to File Statements

The American Drug Manufacturers Association, which sponsored the industry conferences with FDA, stated that it plans to file a statement with the agency before the October 7 deadline detailing the changes it feels should be made in the regulations. The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association intends to file a similar statement.

A request that the time for filing statements be extended for an additional thirty days also is to be made to FDA so that individual manufacturers can submit additional or supplemental views to the statements of ADMA and APMA.

The revisions suggested by the industry representatives were, for the most part, technical and legalistic for the purpose of making the intent and meaning of certain provisions more exact. Some of the changes would have the effect of lessening the paperwork responsibilities placed on the manufacturers by requiring, for example, that only "material" differences or changes "materially" affecting the processing, etc., of the drug be reported.

An industry complaint that the regulations might require the disclosure of secret formulas was accepted by FDA and will be resolved by a change which will permit certain informational requirements to be met by reference.

Untruths in Applications

Another provision likely to be changed at the industry's request had to do with untrue statements in applications. Among the reasons for rejection of an application or suspension after it became effective was its omission of information obtained from investigations made by the applicant "or submitted to him by any investigator" relating to the safety of the drug.

It was pointed out to FDA that under the strict interpretation of this provision a competitor could cause rejection or suspension of an application simply by developing information which could be regarded as adverse to the safety of the drug. If the applicant failed to bring this to the attention of the FDA, he would run the risk of violating the regulations.

Esso Standard Oil Company Chemical Position to Wood

The appointment of Dr. John E. Wood, 3rd, as assistant general manager of the chemical products department, has been announced by Esso Standard Oil Company. He succeeds Clayton M. Beamer, who has been appointed general manager of chemical products for Imperial Oil, Ltd., Canadian affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Dr. Wood, who formerly headed the chemical products division at the Baton Rouge, La., refinery, joined Esso Research & Engineering Company in 1939. He transferred to Baton Rouge in 1941 and subsequently became assistant head of the technical division and later assistant head of the chemical products division. In 1951, he was appointed in charge of chemical products.

Mr. Beamer, who has been associated with the company's chemical products operation since he joined the company in 1929, was formerly sales manager of the alcohol and chemical division of Enjay Company. He previously served as assistant head of the technical division of the Baton Rouge refinery and as technical service coordinator for Enjay.

Anhydride Sold by Hooker

A new chemical, "Het" anhydride, is being introduced by Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. One of the major uses for the product is expected to be as a hardener or curing agent for liquid epoxy resins. It is reported that "Het" anhydride contributes two properties unavailable together heretofore among the commonly used hardeners, namely, fire resistance and high temperature strength.

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Cellulose Plant Construction By Rayonier Starts Shortly

Rayonier, Inc., will soon begin construction at Jesup, Ga., of a new, advanced-design chemical cellulose plant with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons. At a cost of approximately $25,000,000, the newest mill in the Rayonier cellulose network will be completed and placed in operation late in 1957, representing a part of Rayonier's $80,000,000 capital expansion program over the next three years, it was said.

Since the announcement of the new mill at a directors' meeting at Paris last May, the company has considered many suitable locations for the unit. The Jesup location was decided upon primarily because of the assured availability of water and timber. Other factors, such as the availability of a skilled labor force, adequate transportation facilities, cooperation from both community and state officials, plus the advantages of consolidated land management and timber procurement operations were said to have contributed materially to the site selection.

Synthetic Nitrogen President, Miguel Tegtmeyer, Resigns

Miguel Tegtmeyer has resigned his post as president of Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corporation, New York. Mr. Tegtmeyer originally held the position of assistant to the president in 1933, later becoming secretary, and a director in 1937.

In 1940 Mr. Tegtmeyer was named vice-president and five years later became executive vice-president. He became president in 1954. During his years with the company, Mr. Tegtmeyer obtained for it the American distribution of West German potash.

October 1 Price Changes

The following price changes, reported in this and previous issues of OPD, were put into effect by chemical producers on Saturday, October 1:—

Prices Advanced

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, 25c. per 100 lbs.
80%, 31c. per 100 lbs.
NF, 85%, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Ammonium phosphate, coml., 35c. per 100 lbs. dibasic, 35c. per 100 lbs.
Barytes, southern, water-grd., E. St. Louis, Mo., $3.40 per ton.
ex-whse., N. Y., $5 per ton.
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, 50c. per 100 lbs.
monobasic, 50c. per 100 lbs.
tribasic, NF, 65c. per 100 lbs.
Carbon tetrachloride, ½c. per lb.
CP, dms., l.c.l., ½c. per lb.
Chlorine, liq., tanks, 12c. per 100 lbs.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, 20c. per unit of ammonia.
Phenol, nat. and syn., 1c. per lb.
Pitch, coaltar, 150-170° F., m.p., $2 per ton.
Salt, rock, 2c. per 100 lbs.
Table, 2c. per 100 lbs.
Soda ash, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Caustic, liq., 10c. per 100 lbs.
flake, solid, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Sal, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, 10c. per 100 lbs.
powd., 10c. per 100 lbs.
Carbonate, monohydrated, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Chlorate, ¼c. per lb.
Phosphate, monobasic, duohydrate, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Pyrophosphate, acid, 50c. per 100 lbs.
ferric, $3.50 per 100 lbs.
Sesquicarbonate, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Trichloroethylene, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Methyl chloroform, ¼c. per lb.
Methylene chloride, tech., 1¼c. per lb.

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Price Index Is Stronger

The overall OPD price index last week moved upward by 0.15 to stand at 107.09.

Active export business for cottonseed and soybean oils featured the oils and fats market last week. This strengthened the market and prices were boosted fractionally for edible oils, except peanut, which was scarce and inactive. Refiners also were liberal buyers of crude soybean oil for prompt forward deliveries, which removed premiums for nearby oil.

Crude menhaden was stronger and moderate lots were moved for shipment abroad at higher prices. Refined fish oils were unchanged, but remained firm at recent advances. Linseed oil was quiet, but steady for nearby delivery due to limited stocks, while futures were shaded for tank-car business. Tung oil was unchanged, but could have been shaded due to increased selling interest. Demand for oiticica was light and quotations were more or less nominal.

The heavy chemicals group noted an advance for lead metal, which was reflected in lead pigments, including monosilicate, red lead, white basic sulfate, litharge and orange mineral. Other changes in the heavy chemicals group included advances for phosphoric acids, mono and diammonium phosphates, monobasic, USP dibasic and tribasic calcium phosphates, and sodium acid pyro and ferric pyrophosphates.

Salt prices were higher on Saturday and a number of the alkalies were included in a general rise. These included chlorine, caustic soda, soda ash, sal soda, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate monohydrate and sodium sesquicarbonate. Sodium orthosilicate prices showed a range, as two producers increased prices, while others could not, owing to contract commitments covering the fourth quarter.

Except for some changes in contract prices on October 1, the coal chemicals market was comparatively steady. Tar acid demand continued strong. Cresols and cresylic acid sold very rapidly, with a number in short supply. Importers did a steady business in ADF cresylic.

Natural carotene prices were lowered. The drugs, fine chemicals and botanicals section reported no other changes up to the end of September. Among petroleum derivatives, many solvents that leaned heavily upon the automotive industry for sale to paint manufacturers suffered from a cutback in demand. Prices remained steady.

Activity throughout most of the nitrogen market was seasonally quiet, according to the agricultural chemicals report. Consumption of material on the domestic level has been low, but slightly higher interest by exporters has enabled the market to remain balanced between supply and deand. An increase in dried blood and tankage, in both New York and Chicago, was announced.

Java-type citronella and sandalwood oils were advanced. There were no reductions in the essential oils.

Prices Advanced

Caraway seed, ½c. per lb. (58).
Castor beans, $5 per ton (64).
Celery seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb. (58).
Copper chloride, cryst., 1½c. per lb. (34).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (64).
Greases, ⅜c. to ½c. per lb. (64).
Lead, blue, basic, sulfate, ½c. per lb. (61).
Metal, ½c. per lb. (34).
Monosilicate, 40c. per 100 lbs. (61).
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb. (61).
97% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb. (61).
98% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb. (61).
White, basic sulfate, ½c. per lb. (61).
Litharge, coml., powd., ½c. per lb. (61).
Oil, citronella, Java-type, 25c. per lb. (58).
Coconut, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (64).
Corn, crude, ¾c. per lb. (54).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (64).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ¼c. to ⅜c. per lb. (64).
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb. (64).
Palm kernel, ½c. per lb. (64).
Sandalwood, $1.50 per lb. (58).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb. (64).
refd., ¼c. to ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb. (64).
Orange mineral, American, 50c. per 100 lbs. (61).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 2c. per lb. (58).
Pimento, Jamaican, 2c. per lb. (58).
Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (58).
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, 2½c. per lb. (58).
Tallow, ⅜c. to ½c. per lb. (64).

Prices Reduced

Acid, sebacic, purif., 5c. per lb. (42).
Carotene, nat., 1,350,000 A units per gram, 10c. per gram (49).
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., 6c. per 1,000,000 units (49).
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, 6c. per 1,000,000 units (49).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (64).
Cumin seed, ¼c. per lb. (58).
Fenugreek seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (58).
Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Pepper, white, 1c. per lb. (58).
Tin, ⅜c. per lb. (34).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

107.09	106.94	105.70
Sept. 30, 1955	Sept. 23, 1955	Oct. 1, 1954

FDA Over-the-Counter Sanction to New Drugs

Phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate and oxytetracycline and polymyxin B sulfate were removed from the prescription only list and placed on over-the-counter sale last week by the Food and Drug Administration. At the same time, the agency announced that similar action is contemplated in the case of meclizine hydrochloride.

In offering phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate for sale over-the-counter, sellers must limit single doses to not more than eighty-eight milligrams of the drug and labeled with the recommended dosage of not more than eighty-eight milligrams for adults per twenty-four-hour period, and one-half this amount for children six to twelve years of age. Persons also are to be cautioned against driving a car or operating machinery while using the drug, since it may cause drowsiness, and against continued administration for more than three days, except as directed by a physician.

Oxytetracycline, Polymyxin B Sulfate

The oxytetracycline and polymyxin B sulfate are to be prepared in ointment or other dosage forms suitable for external application and labeled for the prevention of infection in minor burns, minor wounds, and abrasions. The preparation must also carry a clear warning statement against its use in the eye or its continued use if irritation or infection develops. Sales of the two preparations without a physician's prescription may start October 24.

Meclizine hydrochloride, known chemically as 1-p-chloro-benzhydryl-4-m-methylbenzyl-piperazine dihydrochloride, is a drug offered for the prevention of motion sickness. The proposed order, on which interested parties are invited to submit comments within thirty days, provides for packing the drug in single dose units containing not more than twenty-five milligrams of the drug, and labeled for adult use in amounts not exceeding fifty milligrams per twenty-four-hour period; for children from six to twelve years, one-half the adult dose.

The label must also carry warning statements against administering the drug to children under six years of age except as directed by a physician; against driving a car or operating machinery since it may cause drowsiness; and keeping the drug within reach of children, if it is in candy form.

Mica Plant Being Erected By International Minerals

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has begun construction on a mica plant at Greeneville, Tenn. The plant will reclaim mica from silt that has accumulated behind the Davy Crockett Dam in Nolichucky Reservoir near Greeneville.

Expected to be in production in the spring of 1956, the plant will cost about $400,000. It will be operated by the industrial minerals division of International Minerals. Initial capacity will be approximately 100 tons a day. The mica is expected to be of particularly high quality for certain uses, the company stated, because it has been delaminated by transportation and prolonged immersion. Reserves of raw material are said to be large.

The commercial value of the mica reserve was developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority through its program to assist in the utilization of all the minerals in the TVA area. International was the successful bidder on a lease from the TVA for reclamation of the mica reserve.

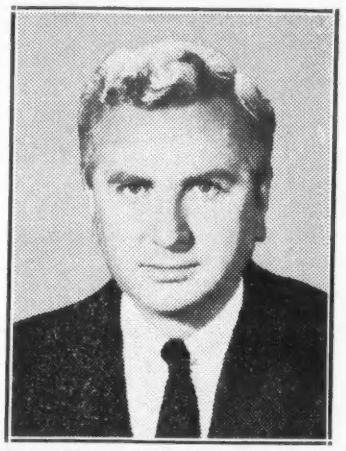
Limestone Quarry Project Is Scheduled by Wyandotte

A multi-million dollar program for the enlargement and modernization of its Alpena, Mich., quarry has been announced by Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich. The Alpena quarry produces limestone for use in the company's chemical manufacturing plants in Wyandotte, and for the Huron Portland Cement Company's mill at Alpena.

"Plans call for the installation of new primary and secondary crushers on the quarry floor," stated a company spokesman, "and installation of conveyor equipment to move the crushed rock to the surface. The limestone will then be delivered to the Huron Portland Cement Company's mill, stockpiled, or transported to the loading docks serving our steamship fleet."

Installation of the new primary and secondary crushers, conveyors, and screening equipment will commence early in 1956 and is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1957, the company stated.

Merck President, Executive V.P.



John T. Connor (right) has been elected president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. Henry W. Gadsden (left) has been elected to the newly-created post of executive vice-president. Both men have become directors. Mr. Connor succeeds James J. Kerrigan, who will continue as a Merck director and as chairman of its executive committee. Mr. Kerrigan started with the company in 1907 and held various managerial and executive positions before becoming president. Mr. Connor joined Merck in 1947, after a period of activity in legal and governmental fields. He has occupied a variety of executive posts in the company, including secretary, counsel and administrative vice-president. Most recently he has been vice-president and general manager of the Merck-Sharp & Dohme International Division. Mr. Gadsden has had broad experience in the Sharp & Dohme organization, which merged with Merck two years ago. He joined Sharp & Dohme in 1937, and later served as vice-president in charge of production, engineering, purchasing and other operations. He was also a director of that company. He had recently served as administrative vice-president of Merck.

Firestone Planning Butadiene Facility, More Rubber Output

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company revealed twin projects last week—construction of a butadiene plant at an unnamed site and a 35 percent increase in capacity of its Akron, Ohio, synthetic rubber facility. Cost of the two projects was not disclosed.

The butadiene plant is slated to have an annual capacity of 40,000 tons. It will be Firestone's first butadiene installation and will supply part of the company's requirements of the synthetic rubber raw material. A contract has been placed with Catalytic Construction Company for design and construction of the plant.

Firestone's Akron synthetic rubber plant at present has an annual capacity of about 30,000 tons. The scheduled expansion will bring the unit's yearly output into the neighborhod of 40,000 tons.

Polyethylene Film Operation Will Be Dropped by duPont

E. I duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced that it will discontinue commercial production of polyethylene film at the end of the month, but that it will continue as a major producer of the resin. The purpose behind the move, duPont stated, is to enable it to accelerate development in other directions, including the making of cellophane and "Mylar" polyester film.

Sulfuric Acid Production Increase Slated by Nichols

An expansion that is expected to make its Valleyfield, Quebec, works the largest sulfuric acid producing location in eastern Canada was announced last week by the Nichols Chemical Company, Ltd., Montreal.

The company stated that the plant's sulfuric capacity is being stepped up over 60 percent in order to supply increased industrial requirements in eastern Ontario and Quebec. Construction has already been started and is scheduled for completion by February, 1956. It is planned in a manner which will not affect current output at any time.

A company spokesman noted that this is the second increase in acid capacity at Valleyfield in recent years, the last having been made in 1952. Nichols' announcement last week is the second in recent weeks dealing with major developments of the company. Last month it revealed plans to build a new plant at Thorold, Ontario, to manufacture liquid aluminum sulfate (OPD, 9/19/55).

Nichols has been a primary producer of sulfuric acid for fifty-eight years. Valleyfield works is its largest producing location and the company also operates other sulfuric acid plants at Sulphide, Ontario, and Barnet, B.C.

Casein World Output Soared in '54; Large Amounts Held for Home Use

World production of casein in 1954 exceeded 205,000,000 pounds, an increase of 27 percent over 1953 which, in turn, was only slightly under prewar production for the primary reporting countries, the Foreign Agricultural Service reported last week in a special study of the world casein situation.

Terrence W. McCabe, who prepared the analysis and report on the study (FD 10-55) said that a considerable part of the increase in output has apparently been used in the manufacturing countries as it was not matched by an equal upward change in exports; and imports, as reported by the primary importers of casein, were less than 1953 receipts.

Exports Reported Higher

Exports of the principal suppliers amounted to 143,975,000 pounds as compared with 132,680,000 pounds in 1953. On the import side of the picture, primary importers, including the Netherlands which also exports, reported receipt of 136,430,000 pounds compared with 137,480,000 pounds in the previous year.

Mr. McCabe said that data currently available indicates that the upward swing in casein production will continue during 1955, and furthermore, be augmented by increased exports from producing countries. He found primary evidence of the firmness of the casein situation in the recommendation of the New Zealand Dairy Board this year that the New Zealand dairy industry reduce its output of cheese so as to take advantage of the more stabilized market for casein. New Zealand's casein output for the year ended June 30, 1955, was expected to be 40 percent over the output for the previous twelve months.

Other indicators of firmness were Canadian production during the January-June period of 1955 of 2,800,000 pounds or 19 percent over the same period last year and heavier imports registered from both Argentina and France, the principal exporting countries.

Argentina's Shipments Up

Argentina's export trade in the first part of 1955 is from 15 to 20 percent over 1954 and stocks are low; shipments from France are reported 40 percent higher during the first months of this year; however, a recent slacking in French shipments indicates that French producers are

—*Continued on page 53*

AIChE Is Told Secret To Executive Success

Chemical engineers were challenged last week by Ralph K. Gottshall, president of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., to take the initiative in learning to deal effectively with people to maximize their chances of becoming top executives.

"If I were to pick any one phase of my transition from the laboratory to top management as being crucial, I would say it was learning to deal effectively with people," Mr. Gottshall told the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at Lake Placid, N. Y.

He felt that "understanding human drives and motivation and finding out how to lead people with a baton instead of a bat" is a real challenge for engineers to develop into good managers.

Referring to a recent survey, he said that while 45 percent of the major chemical executives questioned had science and engineering training, less than 10 percent of them had moved directly from an engineering or research job. The remainder had worked in sales, production, finance or general management, where they learned how to deal effectively with people, before entering high management ranks.

Military Engineers' Contributions

The contributions of military engineers to our national strength go beyond the area of national defense, Maj. Gen. William Creasy, chief chemical officer of the Army Chemical Corps, stated. He cited examples of contributions made by military engineers to our growing nation in the nineteenth century. He then emphasized the importance to national strength of today's contributions being made by teams of military and civilian engineers.

Pointing out that West Point in the early 1800's was the birthplace of the engineering cirriculum in this country, Gen. Creasy said it was only natural that military engineers should have made great contributions to exploring the west, constructing railroads and highways, developing navigational aids, and advancing not only astronomy, but also scientific theory, logic and inspirational thinking on religion.

Community leaders should draft engineers and scientists to take advantage of their special talents for solving a wide range of local problems, according to Dr. W. R. Collings, vice-president and general manager of Dow Corning Corporation. Dr. Collings, in a paper given before the Convention, stated that the nation's engineers and scientists represent a vast reservoir of talent experienced in handling many community activities and problems.

Dr. Collings, drawing on his experience as a citizen of Midland, Mich., illustrated how many communities are taking advantage of broad participation by engineers in civic activities such as school boards,

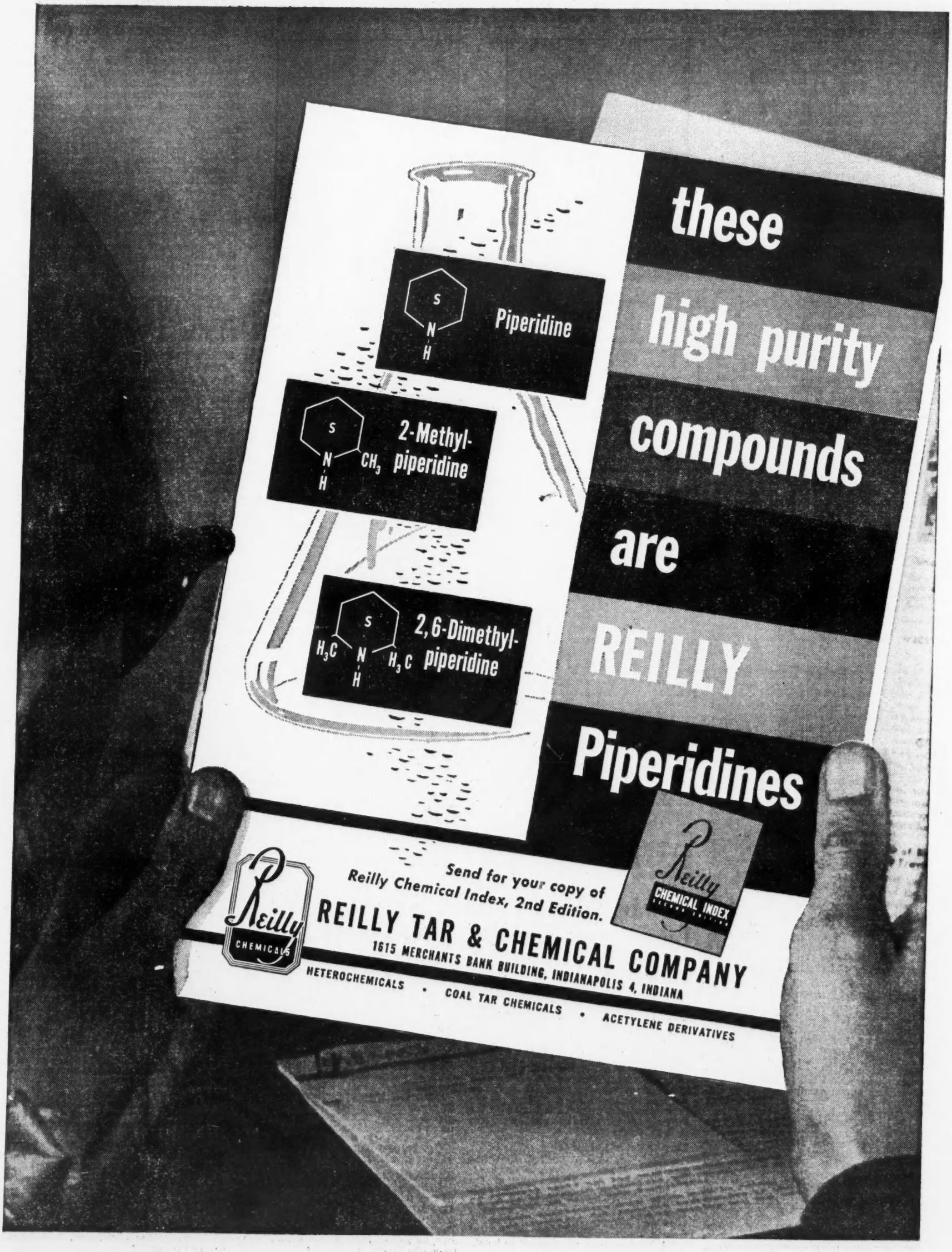
—*Continued on page 70*

Titanium Lodes Increased, National Lead Announces

Titanium ore reserves of National Lead Company, New York, have been strongly supplemented recently by the discovery of large new deposits at its properties in Tahawus, Essex County, N. Y., and in Norway, and by the purchase of large tracts of titanium-bearing land in north central Florida, Joseph A. Martino, president, has announced.

The discovery in New York State is within one and one-half miles of the existing plant at Tahawus where 5,000 tons per day of titanium ore are currently being treated and from which 300,000 tons per year of titanium mineral ilmenite are produced. Complete evaluation of this new ore occurrence has not yet been made as drilling is still in progress. However, reserves of 50,000,000 tons have been proven to date and indications are that the new ore body will contain more than 100,000,000 tons. This newly-discovered ore is somewhat richer in grade than the ore now being mined, it has been reported.

The discoveries in Norway are within four miles of the company's present titanium mining operations near Sokndal and three miles from the shipping port in Jossingfjord in the southern part of the country. The deposit is known to extend over one mile in length and to average about 500 feet in width and has been proven by diamond drilling to extend to as far as 1,000 feet in depth. Surface sampling and diamond drilling now in progress already indicate well over 100,000,000 tons of ore available for open pit mining and it seems probable that more than 300,000,000 tons of ore will have been proven when the systematic drilling program now being carried on, has been completed, the company stated.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Association Meetings

This Week

American Drug Manufacturers Association, biological section meeting, Cosmopolitan hotel, Denver, Colo., October 5-7.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Paint Industries' Show, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, October 5-9.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 17-18.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30

American Mining Congress, 1955 mining convention, Las Vegas, Nev., October 10-13.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual fall meeting, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 10-12.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17

American Pharmaceutical Association, New York branch, Remington medal presentation dinner, Sheraton Astor hotel, New York, December 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year and eastern section meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14

Antibiotics in Agriculture Conference, first annual, Washington, D. C., October 19-21.

Antibiotics Symposium, third annual, Department of Health, Education and Welfare auditorium, Washington, D. C., November 2-4.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-13.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

Association of Economic Poison Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D C., October 10-12.

Atomic Energy Exposition, United Nations Plaza, New York, October 20-November 3.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, October 17-18.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Industrial Council, fifth annual meeting, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., October 27-29.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 16-17.

International Atomic Exposition, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Madrid, Spain, October 22-31.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, semi-annual meeting, winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 22.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., October 16-20.

National Conference on Standards, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 24-26.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., November 3-9.

Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 25-27.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 24.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 28.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, Henry Hudson hotel, New York, November 2-4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, October 11; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, December 1.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, National Plastics Meeting, Brooklyn Law School, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 14-15.

World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., October 31-November 1; Phoenix Civic Center, Phoenix, Ariz., November 1-4.

NWDA Executive Secretary

Harry A. Kimbriel, marketing vice-president of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has been named executive secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. Mr. Kimbriel fills the vacancy caused by the recent resignation of E. Allen Newcomb.

RPI Pharmaceutical Conclave Schedules Speakers, Subjects

Contributions of the pharmaceutical industry to health and basic and clinical research, as well as its systems of product distribution and its beginnings and development, will be the subjects of principal addresses at the fifth annual Industrial Council to be held October 27 through 29 at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

John A. MacCartney, manager of trade relations for Parke, Davis & Co., will join other prominent members of the industry who will deliver major addresses. His subject will be "The Pharmaceutical Industry, How It Began and How It Developed."

Newly-announced subjects for principal speakers will be:—Pierre A. de Tarnowsky, vice-president, Mead Johnson & Co., "The Pharmaceutical Industry, Its Systems of Distribution"; Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., "The Pharmaceutical Industry, Its Contribution to Health"; Dr. Raymond M. Rice, executive director of medical research, Eli Lilly & Co., "Clinical Research in the Pharmaceutical Industry," and Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, president, Abbott Laboratories, "Basic Research in the Pharmaceutical Industry."

Also announced was the appointment of a subcommittee on exhibits and literature. Tom Jennings, Merck & Co., will serve as chairman. Other members are James Beattie, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.; Robert B. Fiske, American Cyanamid Company; Stuart Low, Charles Pfizer & Co., and Robert L. Taylor, E. R. Squibb & Sons, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Pest Control Ass'n Picks A New Board of Directors

The National Pest Control Association has announced the newly-elected representatives on its board of directors. Listed by region, they are:—Region No. 1, Charles W. Houghton, vice-president to 1957, and Kenneth N. Cook, director to 1957; Region No. 2, Robert G. Bloch and Justin Simon, directors to 1957; Region No. 3, Martin T. Meyer, vice-president to 1957, and A. H. Richards, director to 1957; Region No. 4, William B. Clements, director to 1957; Region No. 5, Myron W. Smith, vice-president to 1957; A. H. Jackson, director to 1956, and Paul K. Adams, alternate director to 1956.

Also, Region No. 6, Joseph De Fiore, director to 1957; Region No. 7, Herman C. Militzer, vice-president to 1957 and Arthur L. Davis, director to 1957. Region No. 8 held no election. Region No. 9, Maurice Oser, vice-president to 1957 and Charles Denny, director to 1957. Region No. 10, Noad W. Corley and Jerome L. Howell, directors to 1957. Region No. 11, Wayne K. Davis, vice-president to 1957 and Robert B. Mosecher, director to 1957. Region No. 12, J. E. Osborn and D. L. Whiteaker tied for the posts of director and alternate director.

ADMA Biological Unit to Meet

The American Drug Manufacturers Association has announced that its biological section will hold a meeting on October 5 through 7 at the Cosmopolitan hotel, Denver, Colo.

DCAT Elects Sydney Stokes As Its Fifty-Ninth Chairman

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade elected Sydney N. Stokes as its fifty-ninth chairman at its annual meeting in Pocono Manor, Pa., it was announced last week.

Mr. Stokes, assistant to the executive vice-president of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., succeeds Claude A. Hanford, president of Pharmaco, Inc., in DCAT's top

Sydney N. Stokes

post. Mr. Hanford has been elected section representative to the board of directors of the New York Board of Trade. Mr. Stokes, prior to joining van Ameringen-Haebler earlier this year, was associated with Merck & Co. for more than twenty years. He is a member of the board of governors of the Drug and Chemical Club of New York.

Biological warfare is entirely practical and constitutes a serious threat of disease against which all of our medications would be ineffective, Val Peterson, Federal Civil Defense Administrator, told DCAT. He declared that nuclear weapons are not the only concern of civil defense officials.

For instance, Mr. Peterson explained, bacteriologists could conceivably develop

—Continued on page 70

Packaging Conference Series Gets Under Way This Month

A special packaging conference this month on how to prepare packaging specifications and effectively control quality will inaugurate a series of educational meetings for packaging management to be conducted in New York this fall, winter and spring by the American Management Association.

The conference, scheduled for October 18 and 19 at the Commodore hotel, New York, will deal with formulation of specifications for packaging materials and development of economic inspection procedures. Specifications for particular materials will be considered in three small-group, limited attendance clinics to follow.

At the conference eleven speakers will summarize general principles of preparing clear, accurate specifications for incoming materials, checking materials against specifications, and building cooperative relationships between users and suppliers. The clinics will take up the functional, handling, appearance, and merchandising requirements of specific materials, as well as accepted test procedures and specifications for each.

Corrugated and fiber containers will be covered in detail at the October conference. Plastic containers will be a topic at the AMA's annual packaging conference, to be held at the Convention Hall in Atlantic City, N. J., April 9 to 11. Other packaging materials will be discussed at the clinics.

The first clinic, which will meet in New York November 15 to 17, will deal with folding and setup boxes, labels and package inserts, films, foils, and laminations. At the second clinic, scheduled for February 14 to 16 in New York, emphasis will be on glassware and closures, metal and fiber cans, and collapsible tubes. The final clinic, planned for March 20 to 22, in Chicago, will deal with metal and fiber drums, multiwall bags and wooden boxes.

NACA Adds to Its Staff

Kimon T. Karabatsos, former administrative assistant to Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska, has been appointed to the staff of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. He will be concerned with legislative and special services of the association. Prior to joining Rep. Miller's staff, he was area editor of the Scottsbluff (Nebraska) Daily *Star-Herald*.

NARD to Hear National Figures During Parley

Nationally prominent personalities from the spheres of government, pharmacy and business are scheduled to address the business sessions and seminars of the fifty-seventh annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists at Atlantic City, N. J., October 16 through 20. The program has been designed to include every facet of the commercial and professional operation of the retail drug store. Afternoon sessions will cover the merchandising factors involved in successful store operation, as well as the prescription service elements and trends in this facility. Comprehensive reports and open discussions on the main addresses will also be held.

Howard Pyle, former Governor of Arizona and present administrative assistant to President Eisenhower, will address the convention as the personal representative of the Chief Executive. One of the speakers of political prominence on the program will be Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, who will speak on October 19, on the menace of monopoly to small business.

Rep. Patman to Speak

Rep. Wright Patman of Texas is to be the featured speaker on the afternoon of October 20 with his topic, "Correcting the Evils That Are Harmful to Independent Business." The formal opening of the NARD drug show will take place October 19 in the Atlantic City convention hall. The activities of the day will be topped by the traditional reception and ball tendered to President and Mrs. G. M. Eisele.

H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, will deliver a major talk during Tuesday afternoon of October 18 on "Narcotics Today." This speech will be preceded in the morning session by the various official expressions of welcome, the message of the president and the reports of the secretary and the executive committee. State caucus reports will be the order of business after the noonhour.

One of the convention features will be a merchandising program October 18 with the theme "The Drug Store . . . Is It Powered for the Future?" Keith K. Keller, chairman of the NARD merchandising committee, will preside as moderator, and on the panel with him will be Harry J. Towers, manager of the retail distribution department, E. R. Squibb & Sons, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation; Charles T. Lipscomb, jr., president of J. B. Williams Company, and H. C. Van Arsdale, executive vice-president of Smith, Kline & French, Inc.

Problems of Pharmacists

A cross section of the problems faced by the retail pharmacists will be covered in a series of addresses October 19. Among the speakers will be:—Col. Bernard Aabel,

—Continued on page 70

Coke, Coal Chemicals Group Plans Meeting for Oct. 17-18

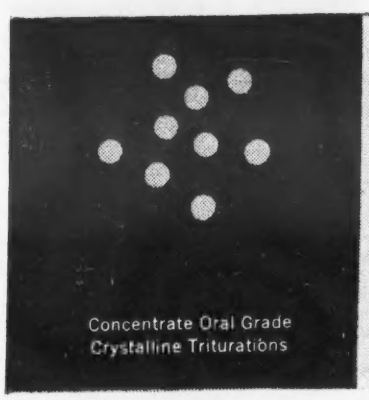
The American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute has announced plans for its annual meeting, to be held October 17 and 18 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

During the opening day the following papers will be presented:— "The Metallurgical and Chemical Uses of Coke," by Dr. Harold J. Rose, vice-president and director of research for Bituminous Coal Research, Inc.; "The Future Availability of Graduates in Fuel Technology," by Dr. Elbert F. Osborn, dean of the College of Mineral Industries at Pennsylvania State College, and "The Presidential Committee Proposals for Dynamic Competition in Carrier Rate Making," by Dr. Ford K. Edwards, director of the bureau of coal economics of the National Coal Association. At the annual dinner that evening Robert Shaw will speak on "The Monster in Your Living Room."

The following papers will be presented on the second day:— "Some Aspects of the production and Marketing of Di-Ammonium Phosphate Fertilizer," by John D. Price, superintendent of the coke and coal chemicals department of Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation; "The Future of Pyridine Bases," by Dr. Francis E. Cislak, director of research for Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, and "Chemists Survey the Future of Aromatic Chemicals," by Dr. Alfred R. Powell, special research adviser in the research department of Koppers Company.

Mining Congress Sets Dates

The American Mining Congress has announced that it will hold its 1955 mining convention in Las Vegas, Nev., from October 10 through 13.



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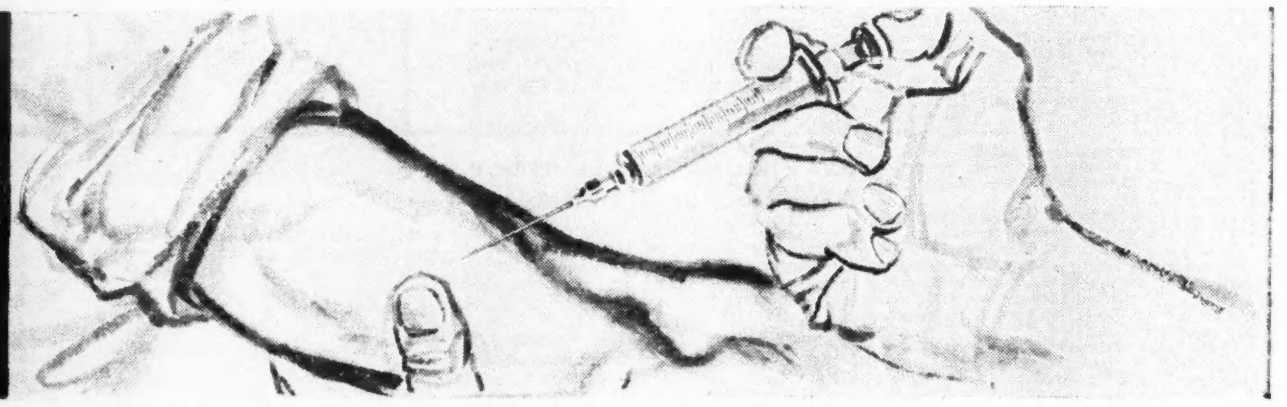

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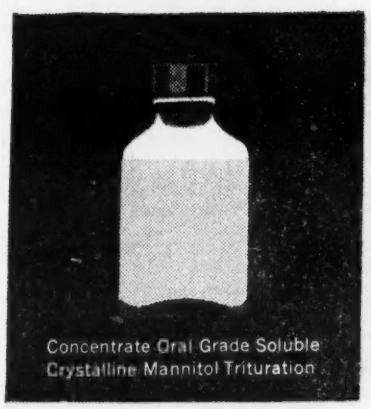

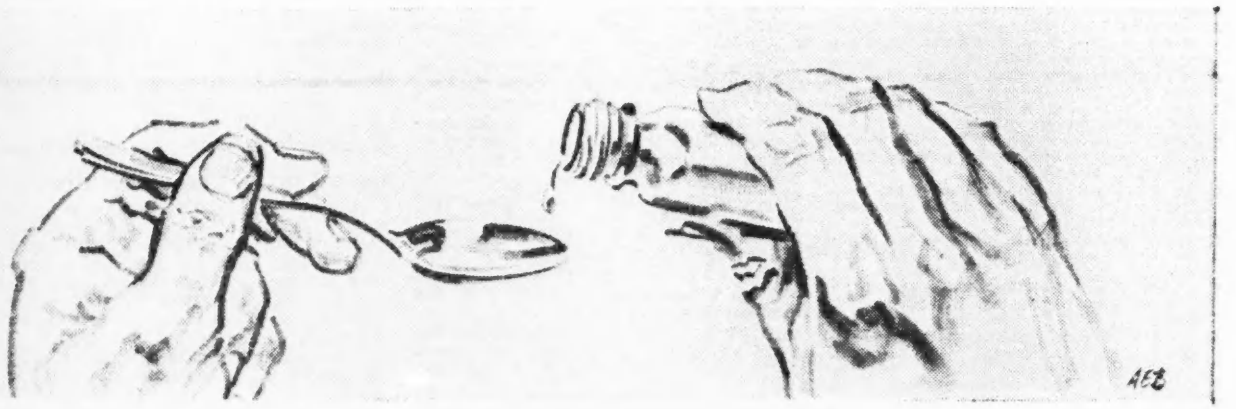

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 30 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½-
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech. bbls. c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP bbls. 2,000 lb lots lb. .80 -
smaller lots lb. .81 .86
Acetic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms. c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ref. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ref. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ref. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn. CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech dms. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt, identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, gran., bbls., smaller lots, same basis, ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.136.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton.186.00 -207.00

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lo. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono- purif., flake, 99% dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms. works lb. 1.59 - 1.69
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 0165- —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. 0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib dms. lb. 6.00 6.25
Chromic 99¾% dms. c.l. works frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., d'vd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb 2.50 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine grain dms. c.l. lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt, lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt, lb 27½- —
smaller lots lb. 28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾- —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms, ton lots works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom. 50% 207 C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
imp. 75% at 215° C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ref. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld E. gal. .71 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C. to 237° C., non-ref. dms. c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 .59
245° C. to 268° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib dms., 200 lbs or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 12.25 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —
Acid, desoxycholic, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2,4 D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs. works lb 14 —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 28
Gallic, NF VII bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.56 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld, lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
chys. lb. .19 —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100-lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb lots, works lb 2.54 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 55% dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys dlvd E lb 37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton.30.00 - —
22° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, chys., extra c.l. works lb. 11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb. 75 - 95
dilute, NF, 2½%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ref. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, chys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, chys lb. 88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bots., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, chys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms w.w., dms lb. .1965- —
lb. .2265- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech. dms lb. .70 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
Monochloroacetic purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-)
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - 29¾
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Bruenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
chys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djrs.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
ship't	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
w. w.	west
W.	warehouse
whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

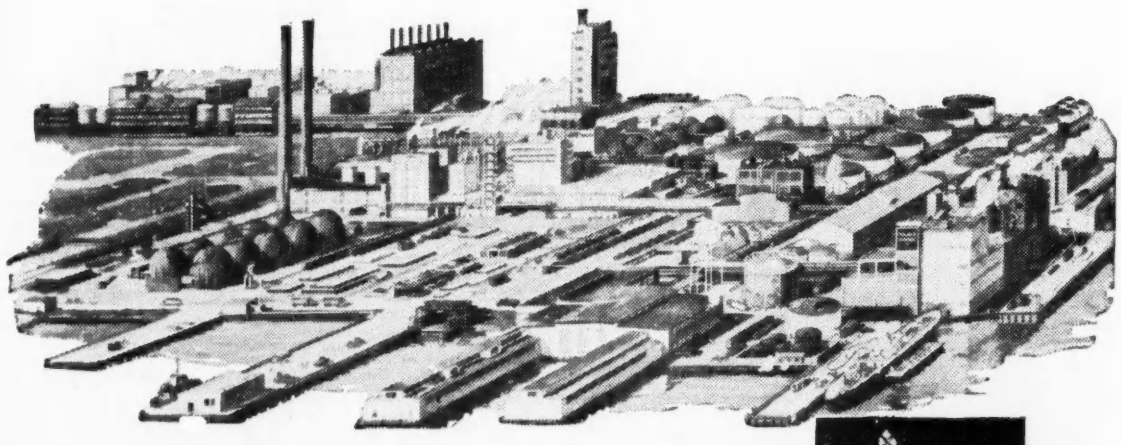
Acid, Nevile and Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.85
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85
42° Be cbys. c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.25 —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 —
t.c.l., works lb. .73 —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18 - .20
tanks lb. .16 - —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .1850- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .17¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

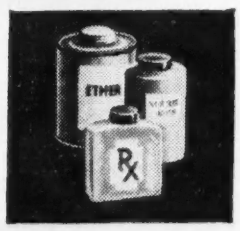
Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld E 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —

Acid, sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks lb. .15¾- —
s.d., dms lb. .16¼- .18¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .16¼
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Succinic purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys, extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 30.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .13¾- .15¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.81 - 1.85
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.71 - 1.76
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

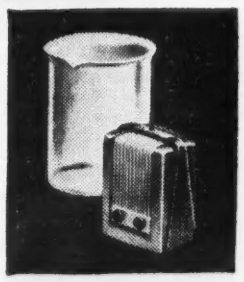
Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .46 - —
small, dms. lb. .48 - .54
imp., bgs lb. .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.50 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.80 - 1.85
powd., cryst., bbls lb. 1.84 - 1.89
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132° c., dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fd. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
t.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —



Put This Plant Behind Your Product



Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?



ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL • ETHYL ACETATE
BUTADIENE • ACETALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P. • AMYL ACETATE
FUSEL OIL, REFINED • ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
NEW YORK—NEW ENGLAND—MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICALS SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
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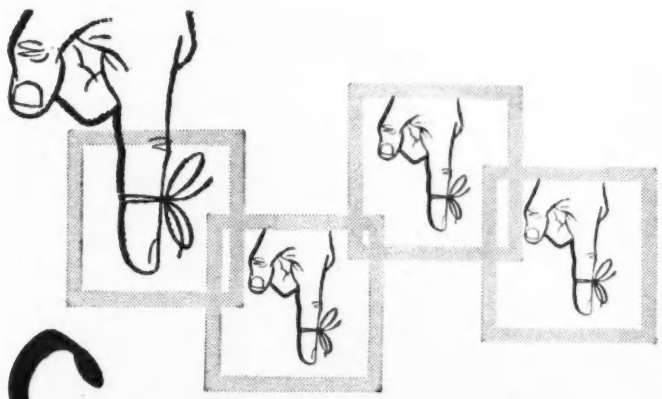
Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal.20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis..gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis...gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.21.63 -21.69
tanks, same basis...gal.21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works..... lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia....lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn..... lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., soild, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd E..... lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd..... gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Metnylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms..... lb. 1.14 - 1.43
standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Indust grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works..... lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. (ib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld....lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ..... lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs..... lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs... lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanapthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, g r a n., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .045 - .055
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works... lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., annyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16¾- .18¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb higher.
Formate, basic soln., c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .12½- —
Hydrate heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis..... lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd..... lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works .. lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2250- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .65½- —
standard grade, dms.....lb. .45½- —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra, fine, dms..lb. 1.05½- —
standard grade, dms .....lb. .75 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.... lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works... ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works....ton.40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works... lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works..... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

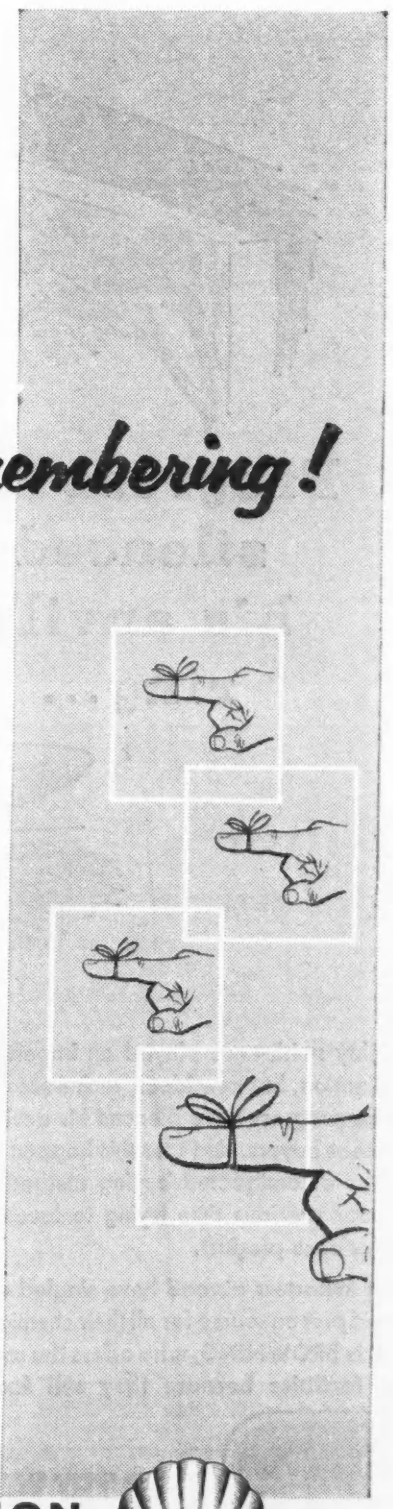
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld .. lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton.88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse .....ton.393.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse...ton.400.00 - —

Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l..... lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works..... lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls ..... lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms ... lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..... lb 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots..... lb 4.26 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton.70.00 - —
western, bgs. c.l. f.o.b cars, Los Angeles.ton.82.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ....ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse... ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher



Something worth remembering!



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Ammonium Persulfate—Benzoyl Peroxide

Ammonium persulfate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml. bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. . lb. .46 - —
tech. bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. 0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs .... lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works ... lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. 22 - —
Sulfate cake-oven bulk, producing ovens, base price ..... ton.42.00 -45.00
Oct.-Dec. shipt ..... ton.41.00 -44.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.42.00 -46.00
Oct.-Dec. shipt. ..... ton.41.00 -45.00
purif., dms., works ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton.240.00 - —
t.c.l., works, 100% basis. ton.300.00 - —
tanks frt alld. 100% basis ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif. cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —

d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dl-basic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots ..... lb.23.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots ..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms ..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alconol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP bots ..... lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .74 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms, c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms, c.l., works. lb. .25¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls ..... lb. .60 - .70

Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. ..... lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - .29
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .28½- .30½
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .60½- .65½
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .64 - .65
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00

1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots. kilo.74.00 -83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines.ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.136.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.63.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.53.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, t.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt gilsonite, black, jet, bgs. c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton..83.00 - —
select, 270°-295° F., fusing pt. bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300° - 330° F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .09¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 6.25 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots ..... oz. 4.00 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root bark, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ..... lb 4.75 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ..... ton.190.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald ton.255.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cbys., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ..... ton 85.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ..... ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ..... ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .35 - .37
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works ..... lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms ..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma. unit-lb. .0075- —
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma. unit-lb. .007 - .0075
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms. ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district. gal. .36 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas ..... gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district. gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.06

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Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis... lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots..... lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms..... lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms..... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms..... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra. lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse..... lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone dms. l.c.l., frt. alld... lb. .17 .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse... lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls..... lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls..... lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls ..... lb. 40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton. 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton. 140.88 -165.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., unit-ton. 5.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 6.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l..... lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.... lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..... lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .33
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls.... lb. 5.15 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. Las Angeles ton. 65.00 - —
ton. 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).

Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 80.50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ton. 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton. 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 119.00 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi ton. 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton. 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton. 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton. 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 112.50 - —
bulk ..... ton. 51.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 103.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns..... lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works..... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis..... lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., lb. .06¾- —
Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots..... oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls..... lb. .65 - —

Benzyl Acetate—6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .03 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works..... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 6.50 - 6.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .48 - —

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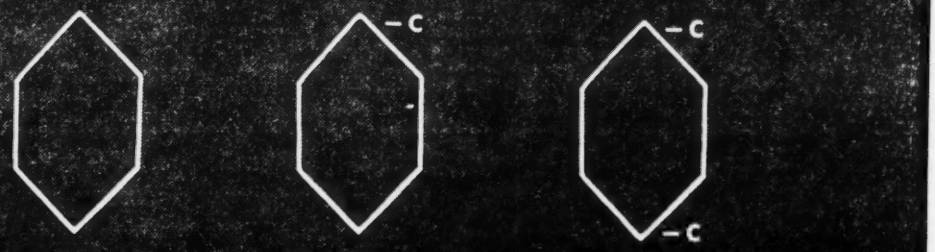

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SUNAPTIC ACIDS (high molecular weight naphthenic acids)
SULFONATE WS (water soluble sulfonate)
PDO-40 (polymerized drying oil)

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SUN OIL COMPANY, Philadelphia 3, Pa.
IN CANADA: SUN OIL COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO AND MONTREAL
SUNOCO

p-tert-Butylphenol—Cyanamide

p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.80 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —
In edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, drums, c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
t.c.l. same basis lb. 10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 - .98
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -33.00
t.c.l. works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 —
t.c.l. works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
t.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 -160.00
t.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.39.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis, ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP bbls. dms lb. 53 65
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms. 100-lb. same basis dm 28 65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms, works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.74.00 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton.79.00 - —
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.84.55 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton.96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.84.00 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb 3.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.25 - 3.67
nat. USP powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .85 - —
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - —
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area, ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .03½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., t.c.l., frt alld lb. .11½- .13¼
tech., consumers, dms. c.l. E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¾- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lib. .09 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09½- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.88 - —
selected, bleached, cs lb. 3.65 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 2.55 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.25 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.90 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .38 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .26 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
Imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .24½- .25
New Zealand, same basis lb. .25½- .26½
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bis lb. .14¾- .16¼
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½- —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .15½- —
Corinje, bbls. lb. .16 - .18
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.120.00 -130.00
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. Indian, bgs. lb. .16¼- .16½
Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .595 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .29½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 - —
gran., bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.72.00 -75.00
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.51.50 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton.54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.56.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 2.5% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 2.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .33½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .33½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - —
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chromium acetate soln. 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF bots lb .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamic Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .61 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat lb. .84 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif., bots lb 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port, long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, long ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia works ton.10.00 - —
t.c.l., Georgia works, ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
t.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
t.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .43 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .46 - —
CMC, crude, 99%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E. 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .41 - —
purified, high vis. (see Gum Cellulose), standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .32
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2350- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .73¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms, lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa, butter, bgs lb. .53 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .3625- —
t.c.l., works lb. .3775- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .48 - .48½
cryst., bbls., works lb. .32¾- .33¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .55½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .43 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech, cryst., bbls., works lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .53¾- .61½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .66½- .80
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .57½- .64½
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .55¼- .65¼
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works, lb. .2180- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.14.90 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.15.40 -17.90
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.24.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.24.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.32.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.33.25 -36.25
Undecylenate dms lb 2.90 3.00
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.167.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.162.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.08 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.59.00 -60.00
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 85 90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
t.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .528 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .148 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .158 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .198 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.13.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.16.75 - —
t.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - .27
t.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .11¾- —
Turkish, bgs lb. .12½- —
Cutch extract, 65% tannin, ngs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —

Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .33 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- .48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - —
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .23 - —
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .22 - —
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb. 23.00 - —
dl. bots. lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.73 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.88 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

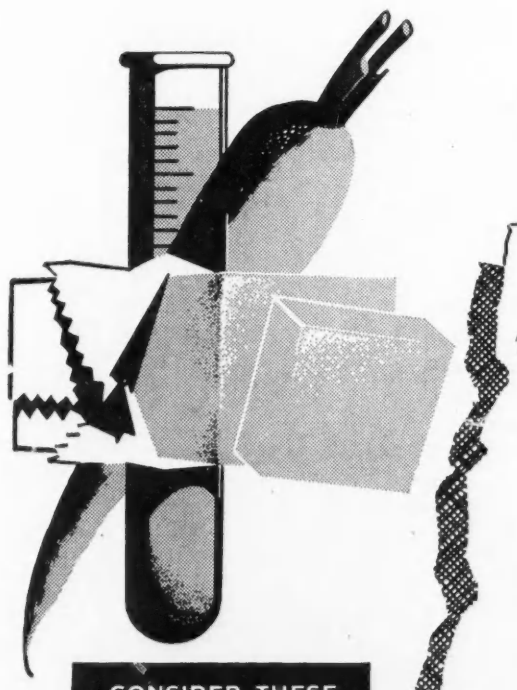
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .31¼- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .28¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27

Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .063 - .07
Sulphate, bulk gram. .063 - .07
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.80 - 3.00
tech. dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Senacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —

Cyclohexane—N,N-Dimethylformamide

Dilseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .10 - —
nat., bgs lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Dimethylethanolamines, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal ret. dms. l.c.l. works, lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln. dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works, lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —

BARNETT'S Carotene is



Natural Carotene

the perfect source of natural yellow and Vitamin A for food processors

More than 20 years of pioneering experience in the commercial production of natural carotene is your assurance that BARNETT'S CAROTENE is of highest purity and constant uniformity... The first readily soluble carotene suitable for use in margarine and other delicate food products.

CONSIDER THESE EIGHT ADVANTAGES

NATURAL YELLOW COLOR Barnett's Carotene is extracted from carrots by a patented process. It provides a NATURAL HUE (more yellow and less red).

EXTRA VITAMIN POTENCY Biological assays by the accepted USP procedures show that Barnett's Carotene has more Vitamin A potency than we claim.

STABILITY The high purity of Barnett's Carotene assures stability.... Does not affect the storage quality of food... Does not impair its flavor or odor.

DIFFERENT FORMS Offered as Carotene Crystals and as Carotene in Oil of various potencies. Microcrystalline Carotene in Oil (particularly adapted for use in margarine and shortening) is covered by U. S. Patent No. 2,477,928.

MORE SOLUBLE Barnett's Carotene has greater solubility — an important factor in uniform distribution of color and time-saving processing.

WIDE COMMERCIAL ACCEPTANCE Widely used by many leading food processors (margarine, shortening, bakery and dairy products). Barnett's Carotene is used in foods that appear daily on the tables of over twenty million Americans.

COMPETITIVELY PRICED Increased production and improved extraction processes made recent price reductions possible... The lowest ever offered on high quality natural carotene.

PACKAGED TO ORDER Just advise us as to your requirements and Barnett's Carotene will be conveniently packaged to suit your needs.

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST, SAMPLES AND INFORMATION ON THE USE OF BARNETT'S CAROTENE

BARNETT Laboratories INC.

6256 CHERRY AVENUE, LONG BEACH 5, CALIFORNIA

Barnett's Carotene is Natural Carotene

2,4-Dinitroaniline—Ether

2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks. frt. alld.. E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., 63 C., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .44½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 29¼- —
tanks same basis lb 27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l. works .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse gal. .64 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .59 - —
dlvd, N. Y gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —

Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .51 - .52
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No 11, cns lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .81 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .99 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .81 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .91 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.17 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.19 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .89 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .61 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .73 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.07 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.01 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .83 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .86 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.00 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .96 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.05 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.31 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.69 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc. lb. 1.05 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.83 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.07 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .72 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.18 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.08 - —
438 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.23 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.03 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .79 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .98 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.77 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc. lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .79 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. lb. .31 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.66 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.91 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.13
tanners, bbls. lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.50 -44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, crvst kilo. 150 00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Sulfate, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Ether (see specific product).

Eastman

plasticizers

As a leading supplier of quality plasticizers, Eastman is pleased to announce the addition of di-isooctyl phthalate to its line. Manufactured from a new, improved type of isooctyl alcohol, this plasticizer possesses the excellent qualities for which the present Eastman plasticizers are noted. It is available in drum, tank truck and tank car quantities. DIOP is only one of the many fine plasticizers made by Eastman. For further information on any of the plasticizers listed above, write or call your nearest Eastman representative.

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 Michigan Ave.; Houston—412 Main St.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.,
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

Ethyl acetate nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11½ - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .40½ - —
l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38¾ - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .41 - .43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .43 - .45
Butyrate, works lb .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller tots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb .67 - .81
Chloride tech., cyl., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.71 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½ - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .37 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
indust., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys. works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .51½ - .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .47 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .83 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ - .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - .21¼
tanks lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 83-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

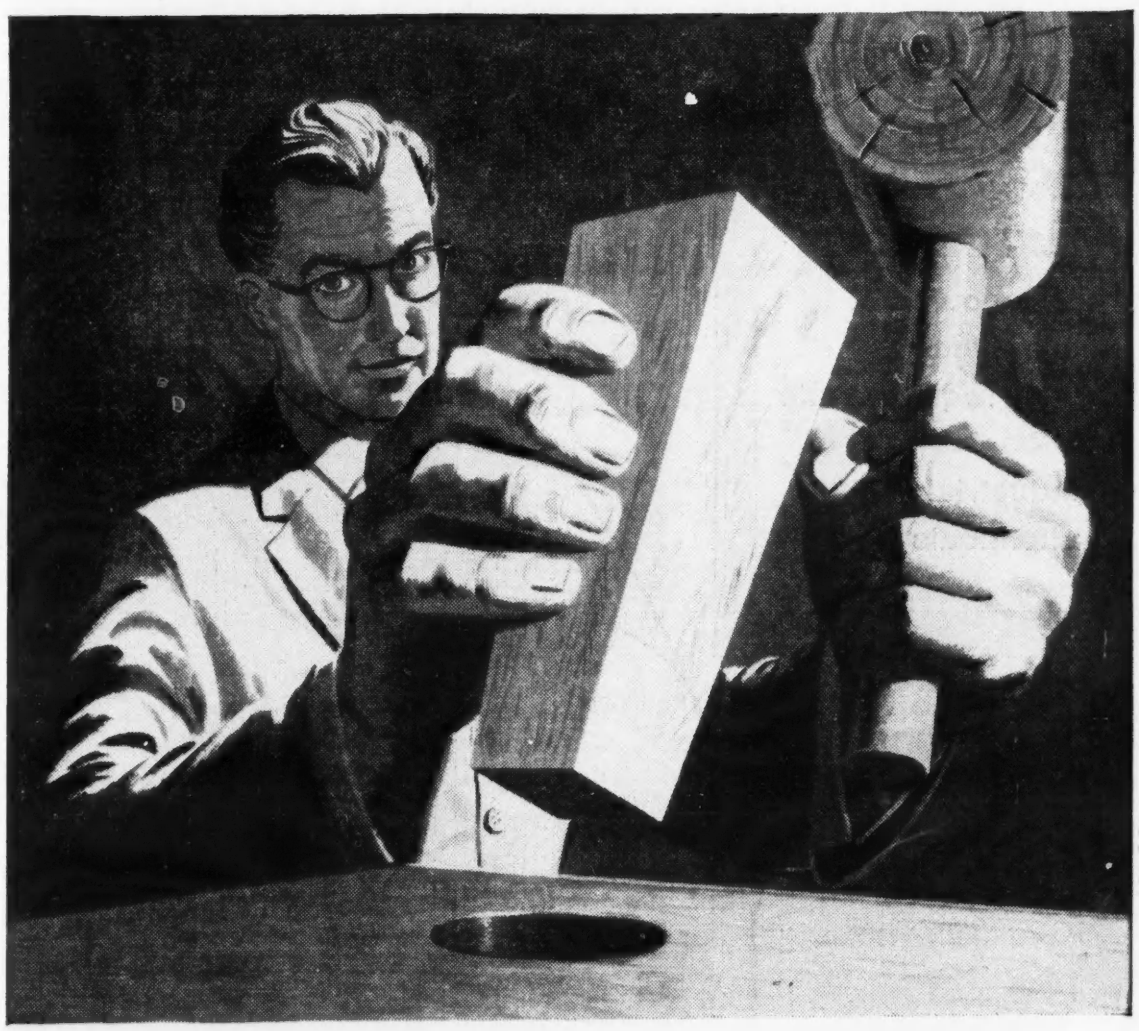
F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 16.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust. cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP cryst. dms., works lb 07½ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .69
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 - 40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .56 - .59
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .56 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.35
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb .09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. No Stocks
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. No Stocks
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0675 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd. lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .0375 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd. lb. .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 - 21.75
oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 - 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb .43½ - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb .21½ - —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

Ethyl Acetate—Glue, Bone, Extracted

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 3.90 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 - 10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .36 - .37
Cochin, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .55 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .53 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —



Stop...there's a formaldehyde that fits!

The Celanese* Formaldehyde-4 Series offers the right formaldehyde for the job

If a manufacturer's end product is a low solids adhesive, his formaldehyde is Celanese 37% Formalin. But if he makes phenolic resins, formalin means time-consuming dehydration, high storage costs—things he doesn't want. His right formaldehyde is Celanese Para, 91% strength. It cuts his costs, increases his yields, speeds his production to the plastics market.

For textile treating, there's a better form of formaldehyde—Celanese Formcel* Solutions. These water free combinations of formaldehyde and a specified alcohol or glycol can skip two steps in the production cycle. But none of these is direct enough when processing requires formaldehyde gas. This calls for completely anhydrous Celanese Trioxane.

Before you contract for formaldehyde, find out which of the Celanese Formaldehyde-4 fits your exact requirements. Your Celanese representative has challenging cost figures to show you.

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 555-J, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

Glue, Bone, Packers—Hydrofuramide

Glue, bone, packers 40 jellygrams bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .14½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .15½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .18½ - —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .19½ - —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23½ - —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, lb. .22 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks..lb. .20 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .30 - —

Glycerine, nat., dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
tanks, works..lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs..lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24¼
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31

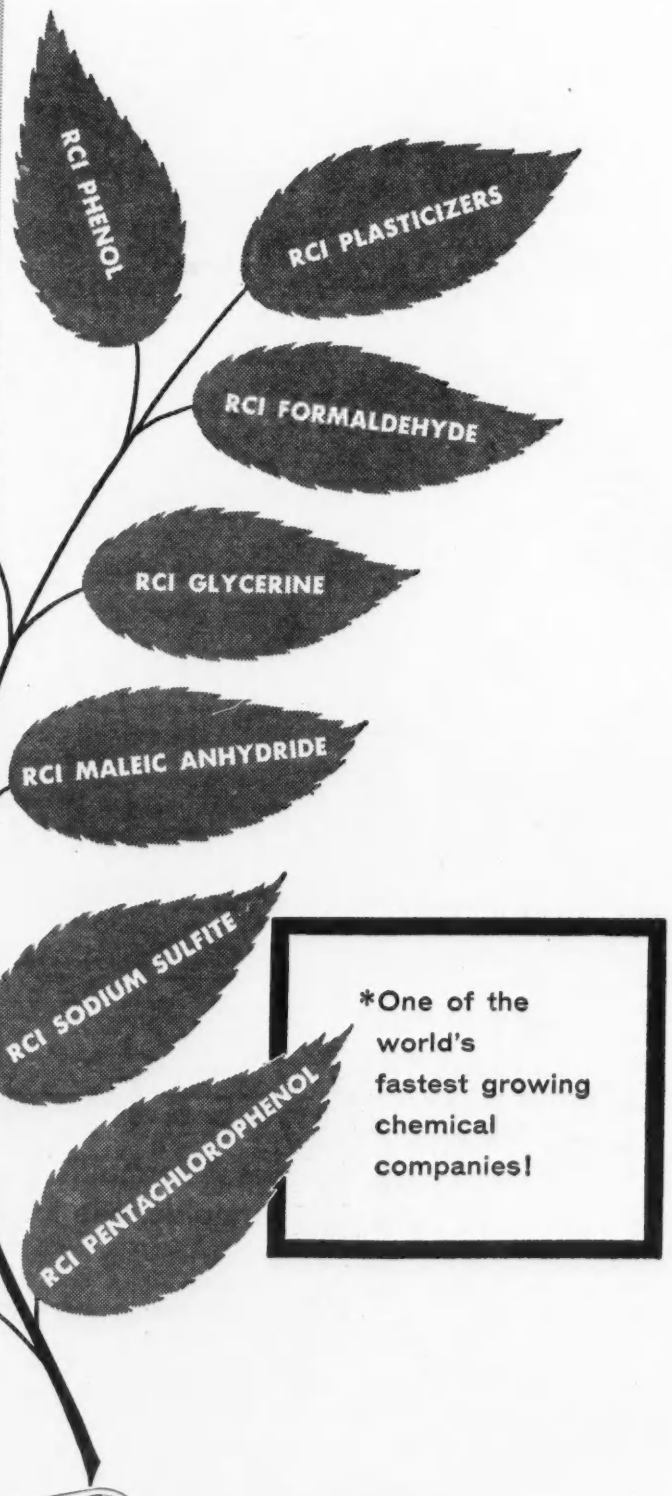
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd..lb. .09¼ - .09½
not all hog, tanks, dlvd..lb. .09 - .09¼
yellow, tanks, dlvd..lb. .07⅞ - .07½
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works..lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls. same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis..lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .39¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .40¼ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).

Green, phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works..lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls..lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls..lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs..lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs..lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls..lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms..lb 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms..lb 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls..lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs..lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs..lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs..lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs..lb. .16½ - .18
Manila C, bgs..lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs..lb. .37 Nom.
DBB bgs..lb. .33 - .35
DX, bgs..lb. No Stocks
dust, bgs..lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs..lb. .23 - .25
WS, bgs..lb. .34 - .36
Philippine pale, chips, bgs..lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs..lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs..lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs..lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs..lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs..lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs..lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs..lb. .16½ - .17½
E, bgs..lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs..lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs..lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs..lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs..lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs..lb. .11 - .13
pale chips, bgs..lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs, bgs..lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs..lb. .37 - —
Singapore No. 1, bgs..lb. .43 - .45
No. 2, bbls..lb. .27 - .29
No. 3 bbls..lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs..lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs..lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½ - .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .50
tech. grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls..lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls..lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs..lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs..lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs..lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs..lb 22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs..lb 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs..lb 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls..lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis..ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C..ton.16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse..ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs..lb .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns..lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls..lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .20¼ - —
Henbane leaves, bls..lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex..gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex..gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms..lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex..gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex..gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
tanks, works..lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms..lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb.44.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo.400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works..kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots..oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls..lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots..oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots..oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La..lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La..lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms..gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms..gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works..lb. .30 - .40

May we plant this thought... that you consider **REICHHOLD*** as a source of supply for your requirements in basic industrial chemicals



*One of the world's fastest growing chemical companies!

Creative Chemistry ... Your Partner in Progress RCI REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.
RCI Building, White Plains, N. Y.

Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .03
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½- —
l.c.l same basis lb. .79½- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hyperic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ich hammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.45 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.10 - 5.85
b-Ionone, cs lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 10.00 -10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb .22¼- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib, dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib., dms. lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

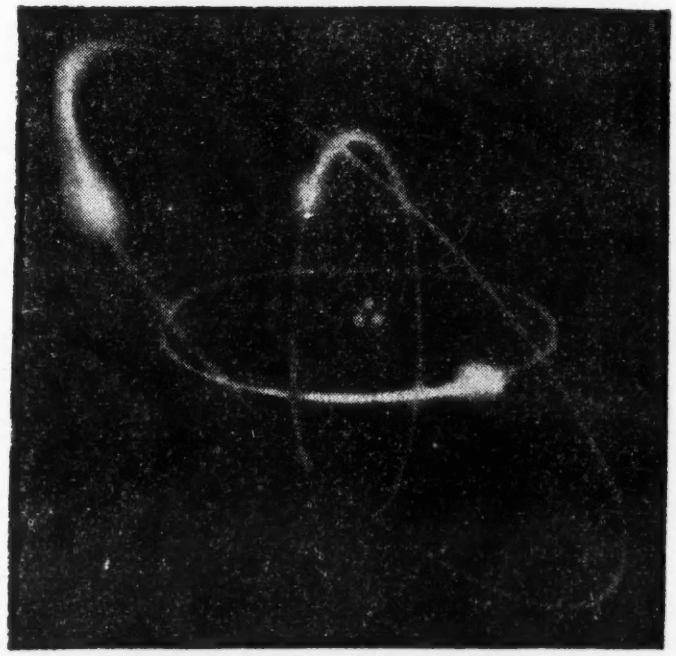
L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - .15½
edible, fib, dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1060- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls. lb. .12 - —
Portuguese, bls. lb. .12 - —
Turkey, bls. lb. .24 - —
Yugoslavia, bls. lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
t.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic, sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic Carbonate).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 1.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15½- —
St. Louis lb. .1530- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex wnse Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.

Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1620- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1670- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
Oxide, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22½- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34½
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb.O., or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
97% Pb.O., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
98% Pb.O., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Resinate, precip., 25% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead white basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb., dms lb. .13 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .13 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton. 18.71 - —
Hydrated bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.20 - 8.00
ex lignaloe wood oil dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92% dms lb. 6.15 - 7.95
96-96%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —

Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 63.00 - —
extracted 36% bulk same basis, ton. 59.00 - —
Litharge, comi., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide NF dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .85 - 1.12½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.13½
Chloride CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd. lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride powd., dms., works lb. 14.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .90 - .90½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91½- .96
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate dms lb 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35



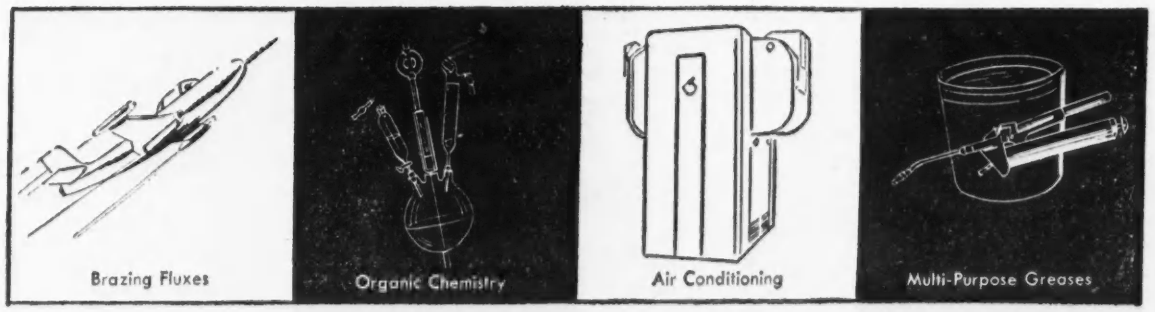
CATALYST OF INDUSTRY

LITHIUM

the Miracle Element

cat'a-lyst: chem., the causing or accelerating of a chemical change by the addition of a ... (catalytic agent) ...

From air conditioning to welding fluxes, Lithium chemicals are the catalysts of industry. Multi-purpose greases, porcelain enamels, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electric storage batteries, heat treating, glazes, electronic ceramics, metallurgy, brazing fluxes—all boast products made better by the addition of Lithium. Architectural porcelain enamels, porcelainized aluminum, low temperature heat treating, cermets, deicing of parked aircraft—these are wholly new fields with an interest in Lithium. Why don't you consider the possibilities Lithium offers for your production process? Investigate the profit potentialities of this wonder metal. We will be glad to discuss it with you.



... trends ahead in industrial applications for Lithium

LITHIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA, INC.
2530 RAND TOWER
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.

MINES: Keystone, Custer, Hill City, South Dakota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • Cat Lake, Manitoba • Amos Area, Quebec • BRANCH SALES OFFICES: New York • Chicago
CHEMICAL PLANTS: St. Louis Park, Minnesota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • RESEARCH LABORATORY: St. Louis Park, Minnesota

Lithopone—Methyl Ionone

Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .75 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
di-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls. lb. 1.70 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 1.60 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- 26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 62.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .11½
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .38 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton. 91.50 - —
paper bgs., works ton. 88.00 - —
dms., works ton. 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms., solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls. lb. .32½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .37½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms, lb. .27 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, S. E. ton. 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 58.00 - —
Mannitol, comL, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 9.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 270.00 -272.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol w of Miss. 3c. higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .42½- —
l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.59 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald, lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb 10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 5.10 - 5.85

Briefs

from Recent Literature

Ethylene Oxide

Organic esters, useful as detergents and where slight acidity is desired without corrosive attack upon metals, as in metal pickling baths and in the removal of milkstone from dairy equipment, are prepared using lower alkyl-, carboxymethyl-, diethers of polyoxyalkylene glycols as intermediates.

Anti-foaming agent, effective for aqueous media in pressure boilers operating at 200 p. s. i. and above, is a diether reaction product of straight-chain 1:12 octadecanediol and ethylene oxide, in a 1:18-25 molar ratio, in the presence of an alkaline catalyst.

Regenerated cellulose films and sheets are given excellent slip characteristics and prevented from sticking together, even under pressure and elevated temperatures, by impregnation in the gel state with an ethylene oxide-stearic acid condensation product in combination with glycerol and colloidal silica.

Wetting and emulsifying properties are exhibited by hydroxy esters of long chain phosphonic acid, prepared by heating n-octadecane phosphonic acid and ethylene oxide in an autoclave in the presence of aluminum hydrosilicate as catalyst.

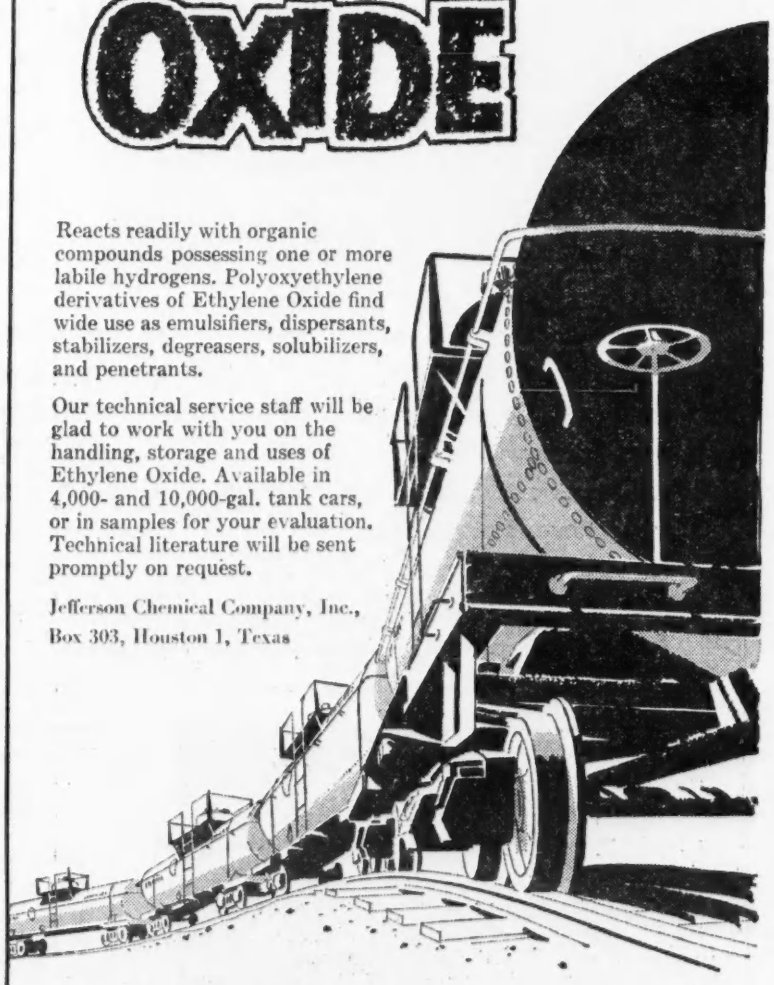
Water-in-oil type petroleum emulsion breakers are prepared by the oxyalkylation of certain phenol aldehyde resins, particularly those derived from a phenol having an ortho or para hydrocarbon substituent having 14 carbon atoms. Such products are also useful and leveling agents.

These developments are abstracted from recent publications or U. S. patents. They may suggest applications of Ethylene Oxide in your products or processes. Permission to practice inventions covered by unexpired patents can be given only by the owners thereof.

Jefferson's products are offered with the understanding that the user will make his own tests to determine their suitability for his purposes.

JEFFERSON

ETHYLENE OXIDE



Reacts readily with organic compounds possessing one or more labile hydrogens. Polyoxyethylene derivatives of Ethylene Oxide find wide use as emulsifiers, dispersants, stabilizers, degreasers, solubilizers, and penetrants.

Our technical service staff will be glad to work with you on the handling, storage and uses of Ethylene Oxide. Available in 4,000- and 10,000-gal. tank cars, or in samples for your evaluation. Technical literature will be sent promptly on request.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.,
Box 303, Houston 1, Texas

Essential Chemicals from Hydrocarbon Sources

Jefferson
CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO
CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline, chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., i.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
i.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.40 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼- .11½
New York gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 6.80 - —
trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.93
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¼- —
i.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¼- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
5 lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, ogs lb. .11½- .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. No prices
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs. lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 35.00 -56.00
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).

Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald. lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .12¾- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same lb. .18½- —
fib, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
chipped, 100-lb. paper bgs., same basis lb. .12½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld lb .60 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd. lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works, lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld, lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol—Nitromethane

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .41 - 43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solution, 37% N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton. 46.50 - —
40.8% N, tanks, same basis ton. 51.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.10 - 5.10
Sewage sludge bulk works unit-ton. 2.73 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

NM CH_3NO_2

NE $CH_3CH_2NO_2$

THE CSC NITROPARAFFINS

New Stars

to give new direction

to the chemical industry

2-NP $CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$

1-NP $CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

	NM (Nitromethane) CH_3NO_2	NE (Nitroethane) $CH_3CH_2NO_2$	1-NP (1-Nitropropane) $CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$	2-NP (2-Nitropropane) $CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$
Molecular Weight	61.04	75.07	89.09	89.09
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	101.2	114.0	131.6	120.3
Azeotrope with Water, bp, °C	83.6	87.1	91.2	88.4
NP in azeotrope, % by weight	77.1	73.6	64.5	73.1
Vapor Pressure at 20°C, mm	27.8	15.6	7.5	12.9
Evaporation Rate, by volume*	139.0	121.0	88.0	110.0
Freezing Point, °C	−29.0	−90.0	−108.0	−93.0
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	1.139	1.052	1.003	0.992
Density of Vapors (air = 1.00)	2.11	2.58	3.06	3.06
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lb	9.48	8.75	8.35	8.24
Coefficient of Expansion, per °F	0.00064	0.00062	0.00056	0.00058
Refractive Index, n_D at 20°C	1.3818	1.3916	1.4015	1.3941
Surface Tension at 20°C, dynes/cm	37.0	31.3	30.0	30.0
Heat of Vaporization at 30°C, calc., cal/g	143.3	124.8	107.3	104.4
Heat Capacity at 25°C, cal/g	0.422 30°C	0.441	0.471	—
Dielectric Constant at 30°C	35.76	28.00	23.22	25.48
Ignition Temperature, °F	785.0	778.0	789.0	802.0
Flash Point, °F (Tag Open Cup)	112.0	106.0	120.0	103.0
pH 0.01M Aqueous Solution at 25°C	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2
Solubility in Water at 20°C, % by volume	9.5	4.5	1.4	1.7
Solubility of Water in NP at 20°C, % by volume	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.6

*N-Butyl Acetate = 100

NP DERIVATIVES ALSO AVAILABLE

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol)
AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AMP (2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol)
NB (2-Nitro-1-butanol)
NEPD (2-Nitro-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMPD (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMP (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1-propanol)
ALKATERGES
TRIS AMINO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] aminomethane)
TRIS NITRO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] nitromethane)
HAS (Hydroxylammonium Acid Sulfate)
HC (Hydroxylammonium Chloride)
HS (Hydroxylammonium Sulfate)

SAMPLES ON REQUEST

Here are the Nitroparaffins – NM(Nitromethane), NE(Nitroethane), 1-NP(1-Nitropropane) and 2-NP(2-Nitropropane). These four NP's have a potential range of usefulness unequalled by any other group of organic chemicals! CSC's new Nitroparaffin plant at Sterlington, La. is now in full production. Additional facilities for increased volume of NP derivatives are nearing completion.

In many cases, they provide better and more economical methods of manufacturing well-known and widely used industrial chemicals. However, the majority of the reactions yield entirely new compounds. There are practically an unlimited number of products which can be prepared from the NP's. As solvents, they present an unusual combination of properties – they are medium-boiling, mild-odored and, most important of all, they have strong solvent power for a wide variety of substances, including many coating materials, waxes, resins, gums, dyes, fats and oils, and numerous organic chemicals. The CSC Nitroparaffins are chemistry's newest stars. They give new direction to the production of old products and the development of new.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

α-Nitronaphthalene—Oil, Petitgrain

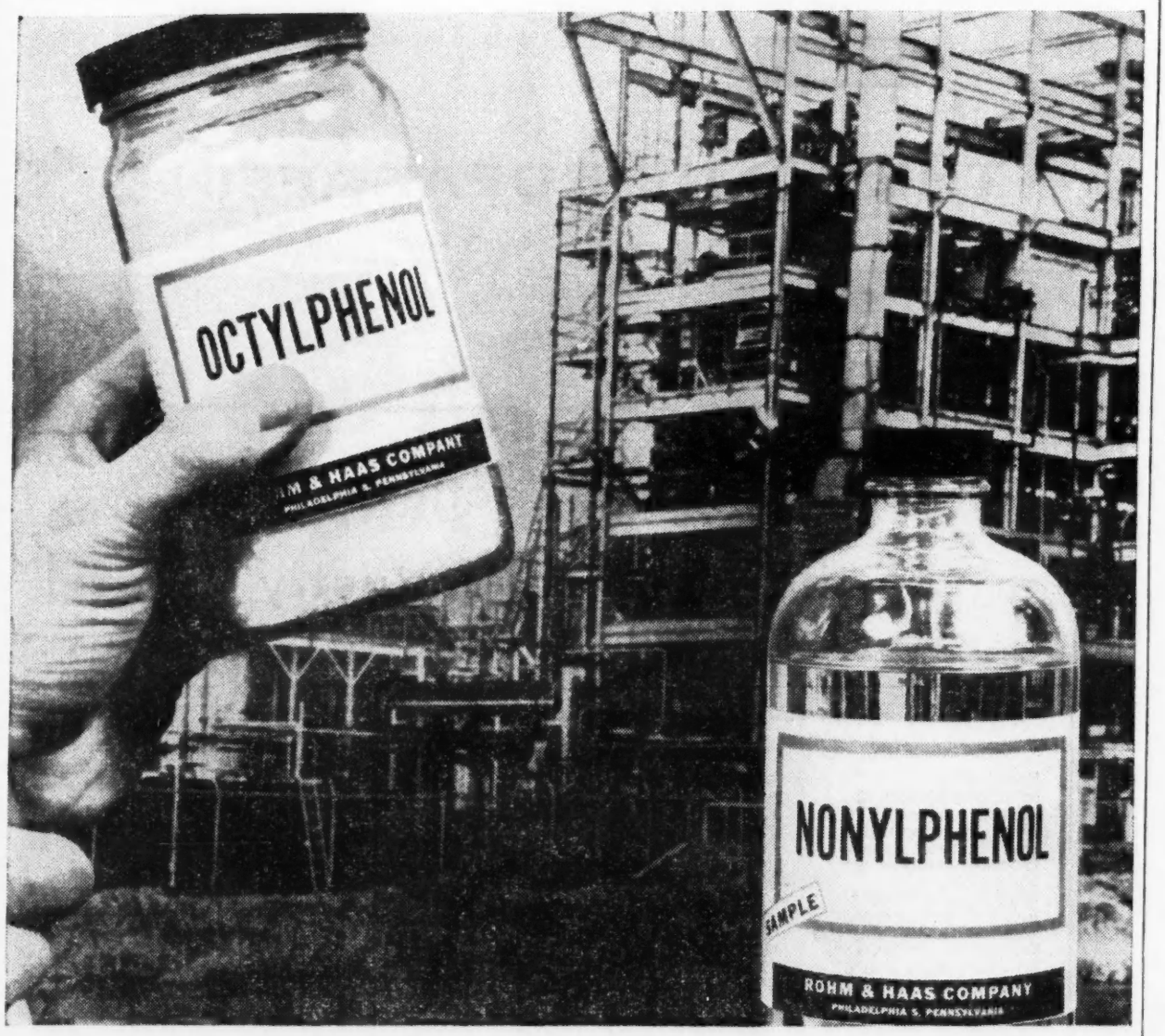
α-Nitronaphthalene bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .44 - .46
West Indian, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Nux vomica, bls lb .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

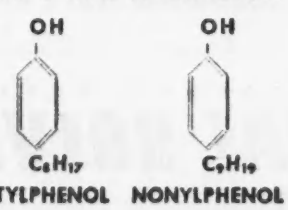
Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .62 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb 1.40 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots. lb.66.00 -100.00
seed bots lb.56 00 -95 00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .45
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .15¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.55 - 5.60
Mexican (see Oil lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Oil, cajeput, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .40 - .60
white, dms lb. .21 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb.12.00 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.32.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .2000- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. lb. .2210- —
tanks lb. No prices.
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2010- —
l.c.l. lb. .2060- —
tanks lb. No prices.
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1475- —
l.c.l. lb. .1525- —
tanks lb. .1300- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .14 - .14½
sulfonated, 50% dms., l.c.l. lb. .11½- .12
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. lb. .1750- —
tanks lb. .1500- —
red., and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. lb. .1900- —
tanks lb. .1675- —
Cedarleaf, USP, XII, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb.12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Oil, cinnamon, bark, bots lb.25.00 -65.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.70
Java, true, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Java-type, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12¾- .12⅝
Pac. Coast lb. .11⅝- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. l.c.l lb. .18½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11 - —
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns lb 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.11.75 -17.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .12¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¾- —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .17¾- .17⅛
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Cortus, bots lb. 8.00 -
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .11⅞ Nom.
Valley lb. .11⅞ Nom.
Texas lb. .11⅞ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y lb. .01¾- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .15¾- .15⅝
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. lb 4.25 - 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns lb 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, drums lb. .70 - 1.05
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb 2.25 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1330- .1330
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1360- .1610
light-pressed, dms lb. .1180- .1230
tanks lb. .1030- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
55,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 5.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb.11.50 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.11 75 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. lb.15.50 -20.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .14¾- .16½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17¼- .19
prime, burning, dms lb. .18¾- .20½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms, cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Lavendar, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns lb.10.00 -16.50
spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Messina, cns. lb. 4.85 - 9.30
terpeneless bots lb.32 00 -85 00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 2.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 3.00 4.75
West Indian, cs. lb. 3.00 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots lb.29.50 -100 00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1665- —
l.c.l. lb. .1740- .1810
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1370- —
New York lb. .1495- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1525- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .03¾- —
Gulf ports, f.a.s. lb. .09⅛- .09¼
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .18 - —
syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms lb. 30 - 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.85.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots. lb.32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .87 - 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms. lb. .15 - .15⅛
tanks lb. .13¾- .14
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .15 - .15¼
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 2.40 - 2.45
Tunisian, same basis gal. 2.30 - 2.35
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .50 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.65.00 -120 00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .13 - .13½
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .12 - —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.00 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17 Nom.
refd., dms. lb. .21¾- .22¼
tanks lb. .20¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP imported, cns lb 2.50 - 2.60
Peppermint, nat., dms. lb. 6.25 - 8.00
redist., USP, dms. lb. 6.55 - 9.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.80



Rohm & Haas Alkylphenols—Low Cost, Useful Intermediates

Rohm & Haas octylphenol and nonylphenol serve a variety of useful purposes. They react with aldehydes to yield phenolic resins; used in small quantities with other phenols, they impart to phenolic resins improved water resistance, oil solubility, and electrical properties. Octylphenol and nonylphenol are useful intermediates in the preparation of non-ionic wetting agents and emulsifiers, detergent oil-additives, fungicides, rubber chemicals, corrosion inhibitors, and pharmaceuticals. Octylphenol stabilizes ethylcellulose against deterioration by ultraviolet light.

ROHM & HAAS ALKYLPHENOLS



OCTYLPHENOL NONYLPHENOL

Available in tankcars and carloads

Write Department SP
for full information.

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Oil, pimento, berry, NF, dms....lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. ....lb. 2.60 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. .... lb. .1325- —
steam dist. dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ....lb. .15¾- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ....lb. .14 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots.... oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms.... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. .... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast.lb. .1600- —
tanks, same basis ....lb. .1450- —
Sage, clary, bots ....lb.18.50 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. .... lb. 4.60 6.00
Spanish, cns. .... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns. .... lb.19.00 -20.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .09 Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms. .... lb .35 - 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms .... lb. 1.75 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil cocteа cymbarum).
Savin, cns. .... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns .... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works .... gal. .44 - —
tanks, works .... gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns .... lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .10⅝- .10¾
foots (soapstocks), acid, 95%, tanks N. Y. lb. .05¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.... lb. .02 - —
refd., alkali, dms. .... lb. .14⅜- .14⅝
tanks .... lb. .12⅞- .13
clarified, dms. .... lb. .13⅜- .14¼
tanks .... lb. .12⅜- .12⅝
salad, dms. .... lb. .14⅜- .14⅞
tanks .... lb. .13⅜- .13⅝
Spearmint, USP, dms. .... lb. 4.75 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tankcars .... lb. .1550- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms .... lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars .... lb. .1450- —
Spruce, cns, dms .... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 9.50
Southern cns lb. 2.50 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
tanks, works .... lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works .... lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works .... lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works .... lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works .... lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms .... lb. .13 - .14¾
Tangerine, Floridian, dms .... lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. .... lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar, acid (See T'ol).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works .... lb. .601 - —
whse .... lb. .712 - —
tanks, works .... lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. 1.07 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. 1.15 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.... lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns .... lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns .... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.... lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .27¼- .27½
tanks, N. Y. .... lb. .25½- —
domestic mills .... lb. .24½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. .... lb. 28 - 45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. .... lb.13.00 -17.00
Haitian, cns. .... lb.10.50 -17.50
Java, cns .... lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal, dms. .... gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54⅛
65-75 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58⅛
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59⅛
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - 68⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71⅛
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.20
Southern cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns .... lb 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. ..lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots .... lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots .... lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. .... lb. .11¼- .11½
Opium, USP, cns .... lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. .... lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns .... lb 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner .... lb. 1.30 - —
vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
Mineral, American, obls., l.c.l., works lb. .2085- .2110
Molybdated, bbls. .... lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. 16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.... lb. 45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.... lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls .... lb. 35 - 40
powd., bbls., bxs.... lb. 40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .19 —
Ouabain, USP, bots.... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works .... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb 4.00 - —
Pancreatin USP bots .... lb 1.90 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots .... lb. 3.50 4.00
Ceylon .... lb. 3.00 3.30
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots .... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. .... oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs .... lb. .27 - —
Spanish, bgs. .... lb. .33 - .40
Yugoslavian, bgs .... lb. .36 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anividin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l .... lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots .... lb. .193 - —
smaller lots .... lb 203 —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works .... lb. .14½- —
tanks, works .... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniln (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary-butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3295- —
l.c.l., works lb 1.51 —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms. c.l. works frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 .40
l.c.l. same basis lb .37 .53
Passion flower, herb, bls lb 20 .21
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills ton.78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 —
Imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.23 - —
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units, .03½- .04
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units, .03½- .04
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units, .03½- .04
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

How does the champion get to be champion?

By being better! Unmatched through the years is the *California flavor* that distinguishes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon. That's why Exchange remains the overwhelming sales leader—in fact, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils combined!

So why skimp on quality...insist on Exchange quality and flavor that come *only* from genuine California lemons, grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

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76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Exchange ®
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Pentane—Phosphorus Trichloride

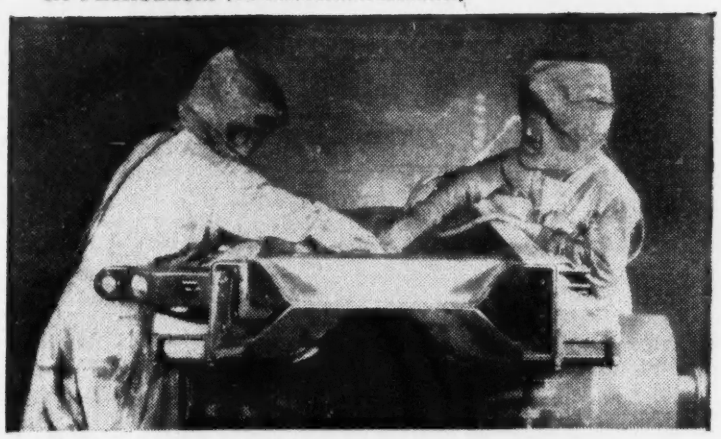
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .39 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .32 - .33
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .50 - —
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .72 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
white, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Pepsin NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tank trucks, 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy. lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy. lb. .04⅜- .05⅜
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy. lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅜- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08⅜- .09⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜- .05⅞

Petrolatum, USP, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —

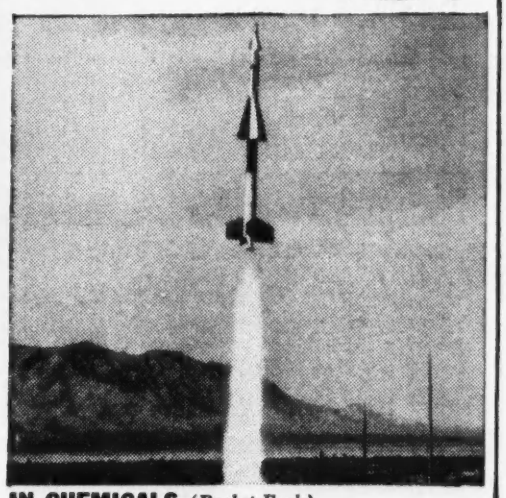
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F, b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .25 - —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —

Petroleum, solv., part. aromatic, tanks 310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
352°-410°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- .16¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- .14½
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- .18¾
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .19½- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .17
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.s., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D). Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.82 - 5.06
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.22 5.46
72-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.87 - 6.11
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.87 - 7.11
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.87 - 8.11
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.35 per bbl. and labor at $1.31.
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —

IN PETROLEUM *(Oil and Gasoline Additives)*



IN SURFACE COATINGS *(Paint, Varnish and Lacquer)*



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PETROLEUM	SURFACE COATING	CHEMICAL
PARANOX	PETROHOL 91	PETROHOL 91
PARATONE	PETROHOL 95	PETROHOL 95
PARAFLOW	PETROHOL 99	PETROHOL 99
PARAPOID	JAYSOL	JAYSOL
PARADYNE	Secondary Butyl Alcohol	Iso-Octyl Alcohol
PARATAC	Secondary Butyl Acetate	Decyl Alcohol
PETROHOL	Isopropyl Acetate	Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Acetone	Tridecyl Alcohol
Dewaxing Aid	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Dicyclopentadiene
Ethyl Ether	Dicyclopentadiene	Isoprene
Isopropyl Ether	Ethyl Ether	Butadiene
Reference Fuels	Isopropyl Ether	Ethyl Ether
	Naphthenic Acids	Isopropyl Ether
RUBBER	Iso-Octyl Alcohol	Tetrapropylene
ENJAY BUTYL	Decyl Alcohol	Tripropylene
VISTANEX	Denatured Ethyl Alcohol	Aromatic Tars
		Benzene
		Acetone
		Methyl Ethyl Ketone

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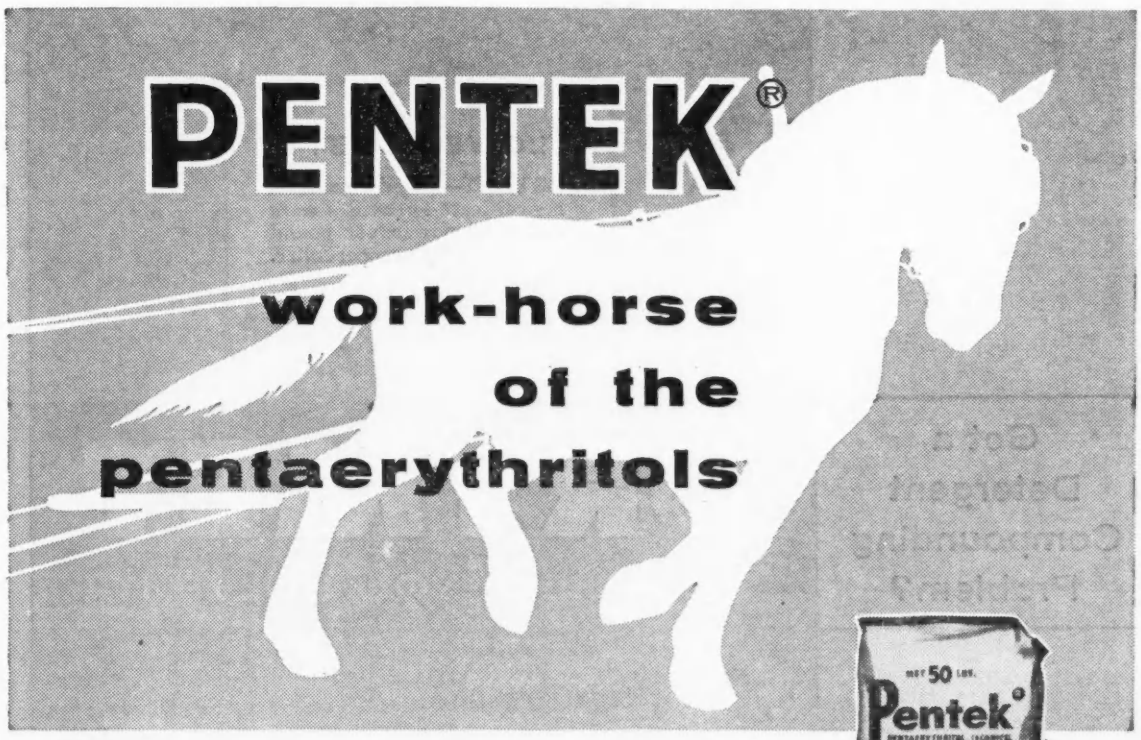
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5° dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .87 - .89
Mexican, bgs. lb. .70 - .71
Pink root, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.35.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼ - .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms. works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04⅛
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -94.00
Pleurisy root, ors lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.14.25 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .19½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran., or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .37 - .40
imp., kgs lb. .27¾- .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .47 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, N.F., gram., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11⅛
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13⅛
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41⅛
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Guaiacolsulfonate NF dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .30
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
bgs., c.l., works, base price, ton.26.00 - —
July forward ton.27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whs ton.198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.302.50 - —
Powdered Potassium pentaborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, cm'l., dms., works lb. .23½- .26⅛
USP, dms., works lb. .26½- .28
Persulfate, dms. 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 - —
1-ton tots, works lb. .20 - —

Potassium phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16¼- .18⅛
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l. 100 lbs.17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .099 - .1040
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .693 - .759
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanide).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l lb. .36½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Acetate bots gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .02½- —
N Y Harbor gal. .07¼- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —

Phthalic Anhydride—Pyrethrum Flowers

Propylene glycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots lb. .02½ .04
fine bgs. ton lots lb. .02½ .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10



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DIPENTEK® (Dipentaerythritol, Technical)
TRIPENTEK® (Tripentaerythritol, Technical)
PENTAERYTHRITOL, Nitration Grade

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Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Sodium Benzoate • Sodium Formate

Pyridine—Silicon Tetrachloride

Pyridine, denaturing, cms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 - —
Pyrites, Canadian works long-ton 3.00 - 8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, cms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., gl 9., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
Quebracho extract, solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Red, BON acid arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls. lb. 3.60 - 8.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.81 - —
Lithopone light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.01 - 2.16
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.37 - 2.52
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.57 - 2.82
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.82 - 3.05
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.02 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls, works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., lb. .04 - .07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para, toner, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock, lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls, fr. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs. works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 12.00 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd. dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb 25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 80.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., obls lb. .49 - .49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44½- —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08½
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .99 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 1.17 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, lmp., Honduras, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls. lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Senega root, bls lb. 2.35 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb. .26 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .17½- .18
Salvadorian, natural lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs., natural lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .53 - .55
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .51 - .53
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .50 - .51
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .49 - .50
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½

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DRYMET—*anhydrous* sodium metasilicate—provides *more* detergent power per pound and more *real* power per dollar.

Got a Detergent Compounding Problem?

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and COWLES Know-How will Help, too

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Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY

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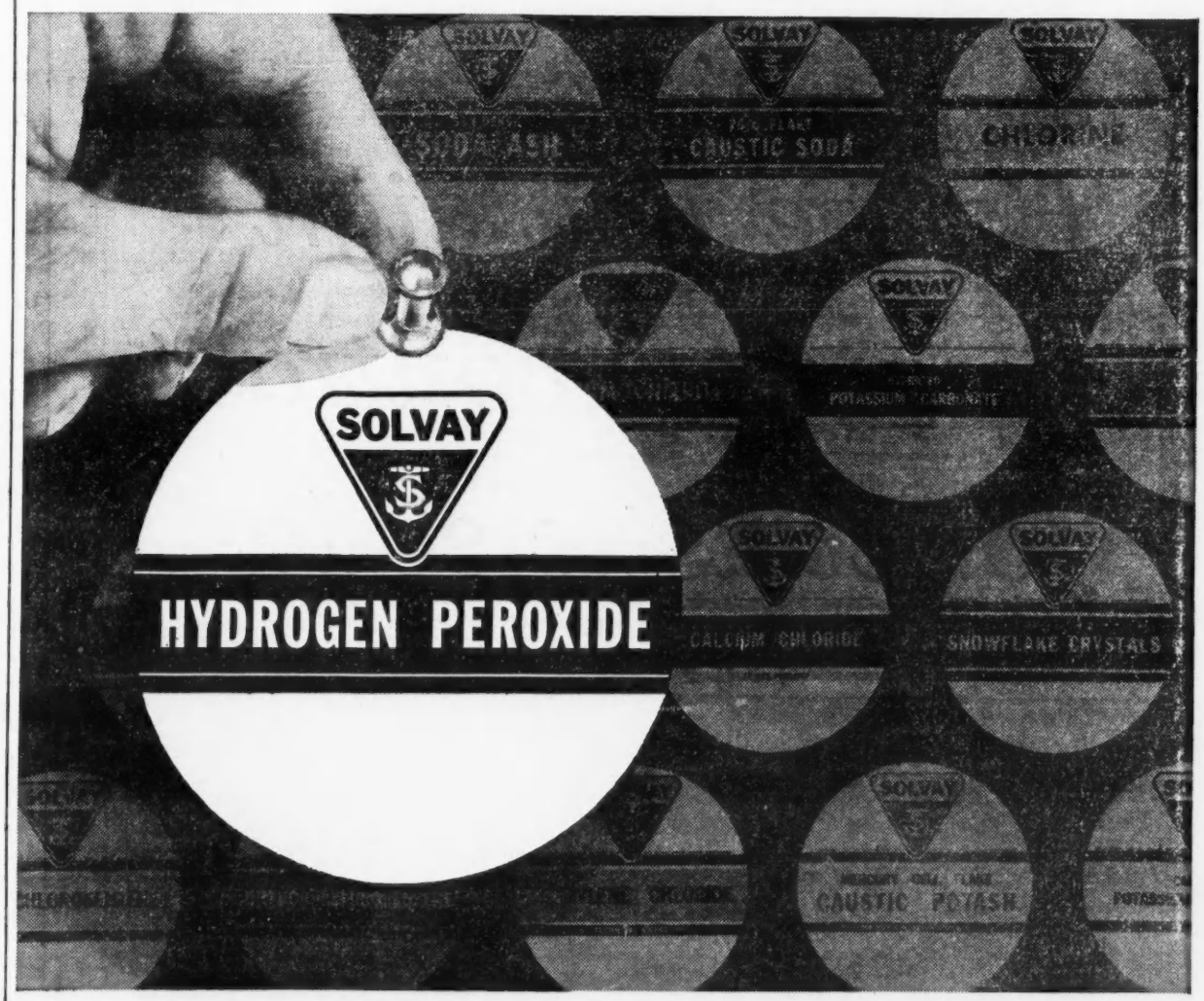
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	Troy oz.	.90¾-	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.81¼-	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.81⅜-	—
500-oz. lots	lb.	.81¾-	—
100-oz. lots	lb.	.82 -	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.57¾-	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.59¼-	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.59½-	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.60 -	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05 -	—
strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00 -	—
Soapbark, whole, bls	lb.	.45 -	—
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.55 -	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.55 -	—
Soda ash dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.80	- 4.57
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50	
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.35	- 4.12
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.75	4.52
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	5.52
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	5.45 -	—
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.80 -	—
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.80 -	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	5.05 -	—
Sal., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
Sodium acetate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.87 - 1.30	
refd., bbls., works	lb.	.83	—
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.40 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.45	2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted.	lb.	3.75 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	3.80	4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.28 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½-	—
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾-	.14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	.14½
soln., dms., works	gal.	.59 -	.67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	16.00 -	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	16.35 -	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	16.75 -	—
1-kilo lots	kilo.	17.00 -	—
bots., 500-gram lots	kilo.	17.50 -	—
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb.	.39 -	—
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more	lb.	.46 -	—
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.70 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	3.30 -	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	.13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1790-	—
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.00 -	3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.50 -	4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90 -	—
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05 -	—
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.36 -	—
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).			
cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.90 -	—
l.c.l., works	100lbs.	3.30 -	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼-	.11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
USP, bgs.	lb.	.05 -	.12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.58 -	—
20-ton lots or more, works,	lb.	.66 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.70 -	.73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
Chromate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	.15
Citrate, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.60 -	.63
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.26 -	.30½
USP, XVI gran., dms	lb.	.29½-	.34
Sodium citrate, USP, powd.	prices	½c. higher.	
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85 -	1.10
smaller lots works	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.178 -	—
over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.188 -	—
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198 -	—
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
anhyd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾-	—
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).			
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots.	lb.	.13½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.14 -	—
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1250-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.1290-	—
Formate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	7.60 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs	8.65 -	—	
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	8.50 -	—
Gluconate, refd., dms.	lb.	.80 -	.83
tech., dms	lb.	.35 -	—
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l	lb.	1.55 -	—
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	1.40 -	3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).			
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22½-	—
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).			
NF pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.18½-	.23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less	lb.	.95 -	.98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).			
pea crystals, bgs.	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75 -	5.00
Sodium hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50 -	4.75
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	5.00 -	5.05
tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90	6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.			
Iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.55 -	2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.21½-	—
60% cbys., dms., works	lb.	.26½-	—
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works,	lb.	16¼ -	—
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).			
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	135.00 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	135.50	-140.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher			
Tetrahydrate, bbls. c.l., works,	ton	199.50	—
Metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.17 -	.19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.175	.195
tanks, works	lb.	.16 -	—
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.45	7.35
dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.85	7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.45	6.35
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.10	- 5.85
Sodium molybdate, bbls., cbys., works	lb.	.85 -	.95
anhd., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.70 -	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	.85 -	.92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).			
Naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.70 -	—
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works	ton	47.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	43.50 -	—
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse	ton	51.25 -	—
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton	47.75 -	—
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.35	- 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	10.85 -	—
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).			
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)			
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	26½	.28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.26	.28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½-	.32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb over carlot prices.			
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.173 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.178	—
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	.1860-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1910	.1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms	lb.	.44	.45
powd. dms	lb.	.47	.48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.45 -	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	7.85	—
USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works	lb.	.19	.20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs	8.45 -	—
l.c.l. frt. equald	100 lbs	8.90 -	—
duohydrate bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs	7.95 -	—
l.c.l. frt equald	100 lbs	7.25	—
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.45 -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.85	—
cryst., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.20 -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.60 -	—
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs			
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)			
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	10.75 -	—
ferric dms. 1,500 lb lots, works	lb.	.31 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.32 -	—
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.37½-	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.77½-	—
Salicylate, USP, dms	lb.	.71 -	.74



A NEW Solvay Product

Solvay Hydrogen Peroxide, the latest addition to Solvay's line of alkalies and industrial chemicals, is being produced in a new plant at Syracuse, New York. This new plant, which represents the latest advances in chemical engineering, is designed to assure hydrogen peroxide users a product of highest quality—Solvay quality.

Solvay Hydrogen Peroxide will be produced in both 35% and 50% grades, and will be shipped in both drums and tank cars. It will be available in straight or mixed carloads or truckloads, as well as in less carload quantities. We invite your inquiries about prices and general information.

SOLVAY

Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate
Soda Ash • Hydrogen Peroxide • Snowflake® Crystals • Chloroform
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Caustic Potash
Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda
Methylene Chloride • Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Methyl Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Allied Chemical

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Sodium Sesquicarbonate—Sulfur, Refd.

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 .100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; Ala. La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., zone 1, dlvd ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75

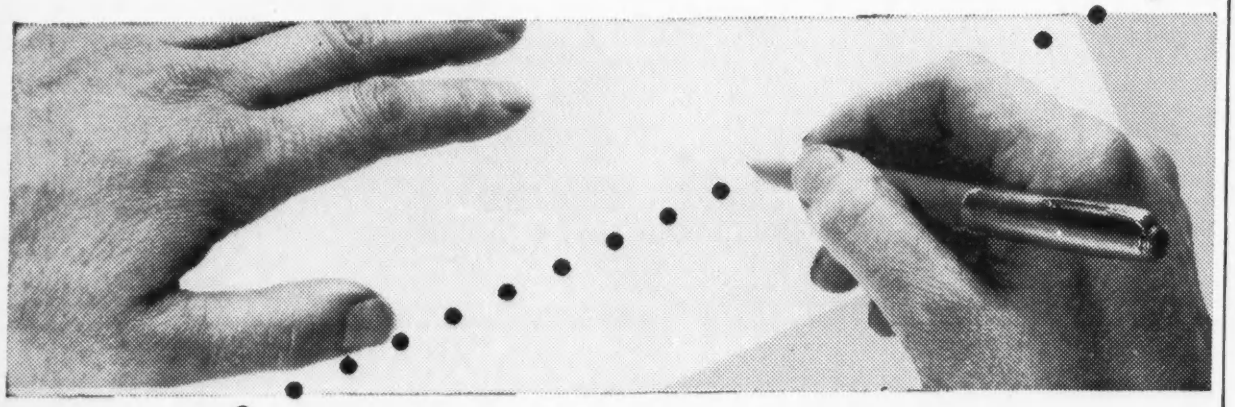
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., cms., works. 100 lbs. 2.53 - 2.80
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 1.60 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 52° Be, turbid, 1:2,4, dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks, works ...100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works .. ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .562 - .616
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works..... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran fib dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..... lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works..... lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E ... lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E....lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E.....lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.72½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.12½- —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms.., 20,000-lb. lots, works .... lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works .... lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1- to 5-ton lots, works.. lb. .38 - .39
soln., comi., aqueous, dms.. c..., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb .23¼- —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.60.00 Nom.
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns..... oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls.... lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .776 - .786
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. .98 - .99
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .836 -1.055
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .78½- .79¼
Sulfate, dms., works.....lb. .953 - .973
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.13 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.28 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. No prices.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. ..... lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .063 - .07
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .84
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works..... lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots ..... oz.25.00 -25.50
G. (see Quabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots..... oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs ..... lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
synthetic rubber grade 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E .. lb. .0855- —
octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose, crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms.....lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. .....lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

Before you sign your new contract for caustic soda



Right now is the time—before you make your new contract commitments—to carefully review the form of Caustic Soda you plan to buy.

You may be able to realize savings, for example, by converting to 50% Liquid Caustic—

IF you buy *solid caustic* and your transportation charge is less than $1.18 per 100 lbs., or

IF you buy *flake caustic* and your transportation charge is less than $1.62 per 100 lbs.

On the other hand, a number of 50% Caustic Soda users, depending upon volume consumed and location, have found it highly profitable to switch to 73% concentration.

Changes in your operations may affect the most economical form of caustic for you. What has been assumed for years to be right may not be the best for you today. Only an up-to-date analysis can tell. So before you make your new commitments, consult Columbia-Southern's Technical Service Department. A staff member will be assigned to help you determine the most advantageous form of caustic soda you should buy.

Write, wire or telephone our Pittsburgh office today.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • New York St. Louis • Minneapolis • New Orleans • Dallas Houston • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia San Francisco

IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

THIAMINE

HYDROCHLORIDE · MONONITRATE

Highlights from the Merck Service Bulletin on Vitamin B_1

Merck Technical Services Combine To Bring You Another Authoritative Handbook

Pharmaceutical Research: Concern with the performance of Merck Thiamine in customers' vitamin products is an important part of Merck technical service.

Rigid Control: Use of modern technics and instruments assures customers that Merck Thiamine will be of unvarying high quality and uniformity.

Product Development: Basic laboratory research on Merck Thiamine is directed toward ever-improving product quality and forms.

Literature Service: Extensive Merck library facilities are available to manufacturers as an aid in developing new formulations and product claims.

For Sales Management

Clinical observation and experience have led to recognition that thiamine deficiencies may exist as borderline and subclinical states with far greater frequency than has been suspected. Furthermore, such subclinical deficiencies rarely involve just one vitamin; in most cases lack of two or more of the water-soluble group may be contributing to the symptoms.

Cardiovascular Disease

A recent study demonstrates that the tissues of cardiac patients contain a lower concentration of total thiamine and cocarboxylase than do those of noncardiac patients.

In chronic cardiac decompensation cases therapeutic restriction of the diet may further contribute to thiamine deficiency. Orally administered thiamine can correct this deficiency.

Neurologic Conditions

Polyneuritis of metabolic origin is almost always associated with those nutritional deficiency states in which lack of thiamine is presumably the chief factor. Thiamine produces remissions in a high percentage of such cases. In severe cases of beriberi with neuritic involvement thiamine usually relieves pain within a few days, although complete recovery may take weeks or months.

Gastrointestinal Disorders

It has been amply demonstrated that dysfunction of the digestive system may be corrected, in certain instances, by therapeutic use of thiamine hydrochloride.

Metabolic Disorders

Patients with metabolic disorders, such as diabetes mellitus and hyperthyroidism, need adequate amounts of vitamin B_1 because of the accompanying derangement of carbohydrate metabolism.

Pregnancy

Certain complications frequently associated with pregnancy are believed to be related to a deficiency of thiamine. By means of thiamine excretion tests in pregnant and nonpregnant women, it has been demonstrated that three times as much thiamine is required to produce peak excretion in women late in pregnancy as is required for nonpregnant women with no thiamine deficiency.

Geriatrics

Elderly individuals have developed an apparent vitamin deficiency while receiving diets that were adequate in thiamine for young adults. This may be an indication that thiamine supplementation is advisable in the older age groups. Many aged patients with vague neurasthenic symptoms often improve markedly when treated with vitamins.

Stress

In stress situations, such as severe injury, severe illness, or following major surgery, demand for thiamine is increased. As a matter of good supportive therapy it is common practice to administer up to ten times the normal daily allowance of vitamins to people under stress situations.

MERCK & CO., Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

MERCK

FIRST IN VITAMINS

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RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

MERCK

FIRST IN VITAMINS

© Merck & Co., Inc.

THIAMINE

HYDROCHLORIDE · MONONITRATE

More highlights from Merck Service Bulletin on Vitamin B_1

For the Purchasing Agent

Merck offers:

Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P. for Ampuls*
Thiamine Mononitrate U.S.P.

Package Sizes

25-Kg. fiber drum
5-Kg. fiber drum
1-Kg. fiber drum*
500-Gm. screw-cap bottle
100-Gm. screw-cap bottle

For Production

The suggested procedures outlined in this section have been successfully used to produce experimental lots of pharmaceutical products.

Injectable Solutions

Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P. for Ampuls is especially prepared to minimize the occurrence of discoloration and precipitation often encountered during storage of injectable solutions. Parenteral solutions are prepared by dissolving the required amount of thiamine hydrochloride for ampuls, including necessary overages, in sufficient pyrogen-free distilled water to make the required volume of solution. For multiple-dose vials the diluent should contain 0.33 per cent anhydrous chlorobutanol. In the case of parenterals containing multiple B vitamins, Isotonic Sodium Chloride Solution U.S.P. is suggested as the diluent. Solutions are stored overnight in stoppered bottles under refrigeration and then filtered through a Selas 03 candle. Subdivision and closure are carried out under aseptic conditions.

Oral Products

Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P. may be used for the formulation of such oral dosage forms as tablets, hard and soft gelatin capsules, syrups, and elixirs. The more stable thiamine mononitrate, however, is preferred for dry tablet and capsule formulations containing other B vitamins. Compressed tablets of thiamine mononitrate or thiamine hydrochloride may be prepared by a dry slugging procedure. To obtain optimal stability of all the vitamin components of multiple vitamin B tablets, it is customary to add an acidulant, like tartaric acid, in sufficient amount to adjust the *pH* of an aqueous slurry of the tablets to 4 to 4.5. Dry-filled, hard gelatin capsules of multiple B vitamins usually are prepared by mixing thiamine mononitrate and other B vitamins with lactose or corn starch diluent. Soft gelatin capsules require highly specialized automatic equipment. The powdered vitamins are mixed with suitable excipients to form a paste which is then encapsulated by machines.

*Merck Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P. for Ampules provides solutions which are exceptionally clear and free from color, even in concentrations as high as 40 per cent. The 1-Kg. package is a screw-cap bottle, sealed under an inert gas.

Multi-vitamin Liquids

Thiamine hydrochloride may be included in syrups, elixirs, and drops containing multiple B vitamins. Frequently such liquids also contain other water-soluble vitamins, as well as vitamins A and D, iron salts, and other factors.

Stability

Under certain conditions, oxidizing and reducing agents may cause decomposition of thiamine. Because of its effect in cleaving the thiamine molecule, sodium bisulfite should not be used as a preservative or stabilizer for solutions containing thiamine. For optimum stability, aqueous solutions of thiamine should have a *pH* range from 3.0 to 4.5.

For Control

Assay Methods

Chemical methods (mainly the thiochrome and formaldehyde-azo reactions) are usually preferred for the assay of pure thiamine salts and drug products containing commercially available forms of thiamine. For highest specificity, and to determine nutritional availability, however, a biologic method may be required for the assay of some natural and fortified food products.

The U.S.P. biologic method for the determination of thiamine uses as the test animal the vitamin B_1-depleted rat showing symptoms of acute polyneuritis. Microbiologic assays, including fermentation procedures and the growth of, or acid production by, bacteria, yeast or fungi, also have been used for thiamine determination. These methods consume less time, and usually yield more reproducible results than the animal assays and are less expensive.

Although thiamine exhibits characteristic absorption bands in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum, the *spectrophotometric method* can be used only for estimating the vitamin in solutions of pure salts or highly purified extracts. Paper chromatography has been proposed as a method of separating thiamine from interfering substances.

For Research and Development

Role of Thiamine in the Oxidation of Carbohydrates

Thiamine is essential for the intermediate metabolism of carbohydrate. When there is deficiency of vitamin B_1 the normal metabolism of carbohydrate is disrupted and excessive amounts of pyruvic and lactic acids accumulate in the blood and tissues. Administration of thiamine corrects this disturbance by accelerating the removal of these metabolities.

Pharmacology

Thiamine is readily absorbed and gains access to the circulation from all sites of administration. It is absorbed almost quantitatively from the normal gastrointestinal tract. Most tissues contain thiamine, the highest concentrations being found in the liver, brain, kidney, and heart. Thiamine stores in human tissue are not great and depend upon the level of thiamine intake. If the intake is too low, tissue stores become depleted.

Toxicology

Like other water-soluble vitamins, thiamine is well tolerated by the many species in which toxicity studies have been carried out. In monkeys, for example, the ratio of the therapeutic dose to the minimum toxic dose was approximately 1:5,000.

Human Deficiency Signs and Requirements

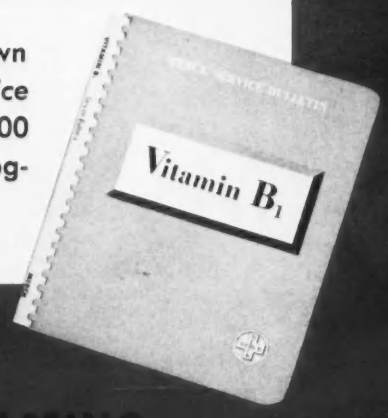
Deficiency of vitamin B_1 may be reflected in a multiplicity of signs and symptoms relating to the general nutritional status, the cardiovascular and central nervous systems, and the gastrointestinal tract, as well as the metabolic processes of the body. Fatigue, anorexia, and weight loss are generally the first symptoms observed. As the deficiency state progresses, indigestion, constipation, and possibly nausea and vomiting are added complaints. Circulatory and cardiac involvement may produce edema and irregularities of cardiac rhythm. Dyspnea on exertion, hypersensitivity of the skin, pain in the leg muscles, and sensitivity to temperature changes also may be indicative of thiamine deficiency. Headaches, backaches, fatigue of the eye muscles, and occasionally peculiar sensations in the head may be added symptoms. Patients may also experience inability to concentrate, uncertain memory, irritability and depression.

The body's store of thiamine is never large and is quickly exhausted by febrile and other diseases, surgery, and other stresses. Inasmuch as normal persons at any time may be forced to meet such stresses, it is desirable that stores of thiamine be maintained. The recommended dietary allowances established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council range from 0.3 mg. per day in infants to 1.9 mg. per day in young men.

Now that you've read the highlights . . .

1 Remove this *Thiamine Folder* from the magazine and add it to your file.

2 If you have not received your own free copy of the complete *Service Bulletin,* send for it. Contains 100 pages, including annotated bibliography with 333 abstracts.



MERCK & CO., Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

FIRST IN VITAMINS

Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines...100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03½ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works..lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .015 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03½ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock...ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

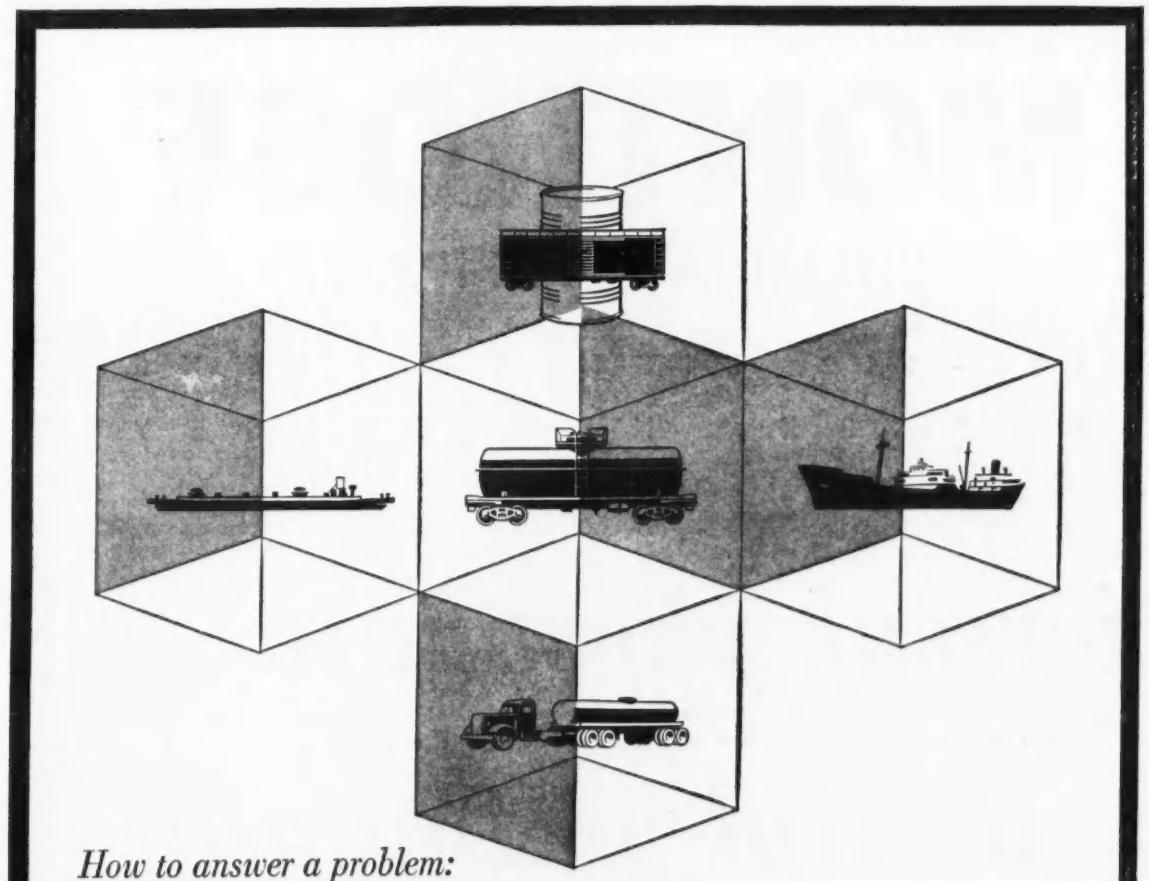
T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.18.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.00 -32.00
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.20.00 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ....lb. .10 - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd....lb. .08¼ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ - —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. ..lb. .10 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07⅞ - —
special tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .08 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .08¾ - .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .09½ - .10¼
Tankage, animal, teeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse. lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse. lb. .07½ - .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis .... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis .... gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms..lb. .67½ - .74
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E..lb. .20¾ - —
extra, dms .....lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms.....lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms .....lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. .....lb. 1.73 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots..gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots..gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½ - .21⅛
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .61½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .62½ - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .47 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd .....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb. 8.60 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms..lb. 4.20 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.80.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo.80.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots...lb. .72 - —
less tons lots.....lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .09½ - —
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Metal (Straits) .....lb. .97 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate?.
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous)
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½ - —

Titanium dioxide anatase, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots.....ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, c.l.....ton.147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .25½ - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08⅞ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.....kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works .....lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist .....gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. .....gal. .32 - —
Geneva Utah .....gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex .....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio....gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo. .....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district...gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist .....gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind .... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.... gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y.gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich .. ..gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I.....gal. .35 - —
Wood River Ill.... gal. .25 - —
2-4 Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis..lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., t.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —

Sulfur, Rubbermakers—Triethanolamine

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 - —
petroleum, l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .45 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .22 - —



How to answer a problem:

there's *no illusion* to what you get when your CAUSTIC comes from DOW

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES
AND SERVICES "PACKAGED"
FOR YOUR OPERATIONS

There's one simple, across-the-board answer to any caustic soda problem you might have: *Get it from Dow!* Dow has the *form* you need: ground flake, flake, solid, 50% or 73% solution. Dow *makes delivery* by the most economical "package": tank car, tank truck, barge or ocean tanker.

Dow's Alkali Sales Department will gladly look into the economics of *your* caustic use . . . and may well be able to point out surprising *savings*. So many services are yours—*dependably* yours—when you deal with Dow. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Dept. AL 360 A-1 Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Triethylamine—Wax, Microcrystalline

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E, ex whse.ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock. ton.70.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.50.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .07¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins lb. 8.50 - —
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroetnane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.5.
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .18 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¼
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¼
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B, complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, cod liver and fish liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ.
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methviviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.03 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock.ton.96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .43 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .64 - .65
Brazilian, bgs lb. .66 - .67
Central American, bgs lb. .63 Nom.
Chilean, bgs lb. .66 - .67
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100 lb. ctns. lb. .74 - .77
slabs, 100 lb. ctns lb. .73 - .76
yellow, bricks, 100 lb. ctns. lb. .66 - .68
slabs, 100 lb. ctns. lb. .65 - .67
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .47 - .49
refd., bgs. lb. .50 - .51
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .55 Nom.
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .63 Nom.
pure refd., bgs., ton lots, lb. .71 - .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .56 - .58
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 - .66
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .62 - .63
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .58 - .60
refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .67
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.06 - 1.08
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .42 - .44
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .12½- .13¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .34½- —

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CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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dioctyl phthalate
dibutyl phthalate

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Wax, montan, dom., refd., bgs.	lb.	.27	Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
German, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.86 -	.88
tech., bgs.	lb.	.80 -	.82
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.30 -	.33
cakes cs.	lb.	.31 -	.34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works	lb.	.65 -	.75
spot	lb.	.67¼ -	.72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.	lb.	6.55 -	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls.	lb.	.19 -	.19
rossed, bls.	lb.	.19 -	.22
Witch hazel bark, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
leaves, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	39.50 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	56.00 -	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	27.00 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	44.00 -	—
Woolfat, crude (see Degras). USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.25
Levant, bgs	lb.	4.25 -	4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40 -	—
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30 -	—
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.212 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199 -	—
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85 -	—
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.14 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00 -	—
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works	lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38 -	—
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.34 -	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.32 -	—
Chicago district	gal.	.35 -	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.34½ -	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.27 -	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33 -	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35 -	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33 -	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33 -	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34 -	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.34 -	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.34 -	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.32 -	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34 -	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35 -	—
Youngstown, O	gal.	.32½ -	—
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34 -	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33 -	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34 -	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35 -	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35 -	—

Y

Yara yara, cns	lb.	2.15 -	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47 -	—
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.52 -	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56 -	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.60 -	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St Paul	lb.	.35 -	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.00 -	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.25 -	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.15 -	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85 -	—
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies	lb	1.15 -	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.32 -	—
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.15 -	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91 -	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼ -	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l	lb.	.038 -	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾ -	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	5.38 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.60 -	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
basic, dlvd	lb.	.21 -	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.50 -	—

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38 -	—
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43 -	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms.	lb.	.53 -	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27 -	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192 -	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb	.202 -	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42 -	—
precipitated powd. dms	lb	.26 -	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	6.10 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs	4.85 -	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60 -	—
Zinc chloride, gran., fib., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35 -	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543 -	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.16¼ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¼ -	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49 -	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½ -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22 -	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13 -	—
New York	lb.	.13½ -	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½ -	—
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30 -	—
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
leaded 25%, bgs., c.l., millsd, frt. alld.	lb.	.14⅝ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅝ -	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅞ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞ -	—
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾ -	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼ -	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼ -	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼ -	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39 -	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42 -	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12½ -	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb.	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.38 -	.42
Sulfate, cryst., 22½ ZN, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	8.05 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.60 -	—
flake, 25½%, Zn. bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.00 -	7.40
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00 -	7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	8.50 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.50 -	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530 -	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25 -	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75 -	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52 -	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½ -	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝ -	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½ -	—

Wax, Montan—Zirconium Oxychloride

Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04½ -	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝ -	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04⅝ -	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.07½ -	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23 -	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.60	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.44½ -	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½ -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48 -	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½ -	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60 -	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½ -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63 -	—
Oxychloride cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½ -	—

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Bromine, Dry. A powerful oxidizing and brominating agent used in manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals. Many applications in organic synthesis. Low moisture content of 30 ppm permits use in nickel and monel equipment. Very irritating to skin, eyes.

Bromodichloromethane. A clear, heavy, volatile liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 1.99; boiling point 90 degrees C. Soluble or miscible with many organic liquids. Used in organic synthesis. Adds to olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts.

Bromotrichloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 2.0; boiling point 104 degrees C. Miscible with many organic liquids. Useful in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins with peroxide catalysts.

Chlorobromomethane "CB". A specially prepared pure, non-corrosive fire extinguishing fluid. Now finding increased use in factories, warehouses, homes. Clear, colorless, 2 degrees C. boiling range; complies with current military specifications. Used as solvent and in organic synthesis.

Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.

Dibromochloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid similar to bromodichloromethane. Used in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts. Specific gravity 2.38; boiling point 116 degrees C.

β - Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEC). A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.

β - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CHClCH_3 \cdot HCl$ (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

γ - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals.

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates. 48% acid and other strengths.

Magnesium Carbonate, Basic, Technical. Fine, uniform white powder, 325 mesh, bulk density 5.5 pounds per cubic foot. Very reactive. Used for rubber compounding, printing inks, paints, varnishes. Anti-caking agent for table salt; conditioning or bulking material for powder formulations.

Magnesium Hydroxide. Fine, white powder, typical assay 96.3%, low in moisture, iron, alumina, silica. Technical and NF IX grades. Special bulk densities available in NF grade. Convenient material for manufacture of light magnesias, other magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Oxides. Six principal grades of Michigan magnesium oxide with wide range of desirable physical and chemical characteristics covering principal uses of MgO, including rubber compounding, rayon manufacture, ceramics, glass, refractories, insulation.

Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid, vaporizing at 40 degrees F., non-flammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective fumigant. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

Methylene Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid. Miscible with methyl alcohol, ether, chloroform and other organic liquids. A purified product with a 1.8 degrees C. boiling range. Specific gravity 2.47. Used in organic synthesis, as solvent and heavy gauge liquid.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 4 degrees C. boiling range, specific gravity 1.495.

Phosphorous Tribromide. Brominating agent. A liquid, boiling point 173 degrees C., which fumes in contact with moist air. Used in synthetic work to convert alcohols to bromides, and acids to acyl bromides. Specially useful in preparation of bromides from alcohols without rearrangement.

Potassium Bromate, Granular. A fine, white, granular or crystalline material 99.5% pure. Decomposes at 370 degrees C. with evolution of oxygen. Strong oxidizing agent, used as an analytical reagent. Neutralizer in permanent wave compounds.

Potassium Bromate, Powder. A fine uniform powder with same properties as Granular. Available with added magnesium carbonate conditioning agent when specified. Suitable for use as an aging additive for flour.

Potassium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white granular powder. Low in chloride, passes all U.S.P. requirements. Widely used in the preparation of photographic emulsions, and in lithography. One of the most important sedatives. Available in several granulations.

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Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

Zinc Bromide Solution, Optical Grade. Clear, colorless solution, about 80% $ZnBr_2$. Used in laboratories dealing with radioactive chemicals as a radiation viewing shield; the most satisfactory material. Meets all chemical and optical specifications of Argonne National Laboratory.

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Now It Is the Aluminum Age

Although it does not get the kind and amount of popular publicity given to the intriguing, mysterious atomic age, the rapidly proceeding aluminum age offers a much more solid contribution to the industrial structure of the world, including the United States. The world's current copper troubles are contributing heavily to the stimulation of the progress of the less ancient "paleface" metal. In North America alone, at least as much money will be invested in that progress over the next few years as will be put into the expansion in steel. There already has been a remarkable advance since when, about sixty years ago, the acquaintance of most folks with the light metal was limited to seeing, perhaps having, an aluminum souvenir pocketpiece with a copper cent in the center.

The aluminum industry in this country has more in common with the steel industry than being coupled with it in the recent ODM termination of federal governmental financial assistance in further expansion. It is already a provider in many common needs once met largely by iron and steel—or copper. It is steadily growing as a provider of employment along lines quite similar to those in the iron industry. Its metallurgical developments are pushing it more and more toward the over-all economic prominence—if not the predominance—of the ferrous group.

One of the most interesting—and potentially valuable—developments in aluminum metallurgy is the process for producing the metal from clays abundant in this country. Although that process has been known technologically for some time, it has not yet been brought to commercial stature. A pilot-plant program is being launched with the objective of establishing a clay-reducing aluminum industry in the Pacific Northwest. If federal assistance is justifiable on any basis of national economic welfare, it certainly is deserved in such a project for domestic self-sufficiency and the utilization of an abundant natural resource.

Research at various technical levels is still being conducted in a search for a commercially practicable method of producing aluminum from alunite. One big stimulant in that connection is the desirability of the potassium compound which would be a side-product. Its known value is far greater than that of the silicon side-product in the reduction of clay; but, the latter might eventually be developed into a substantial contributor to the profitability of the aluminum-from-clay process.

Another phase of the aluminum age is presented by the announcement a few weeks go by one of the country's leading manufacturers of electrical equipment that it is stepping up its engineering program toward the substitution of aluminum for copper as the material of telephone cables. The production of aluminum wires for various purposes, including the making of heavy twisted cables, has been carried on in Canada for several years quite successfully. The aluminum age has been particularly progressive in that country.

The example set by the stability-seeking electric supply company would well be followed by the "trouble-laden" brass industry. The prominent members of that group recently petitioned President Eisenhower to "invoke his emergency powers to stave off the worst crisis in the industry's history," by releasing to it copper from the governmental stockpile accumulated largely in the aiding of Chilean economy. It would be more in keeping with the doctrines of free enterprise for the makers of brass to come out of the ancient copper age into today's aluminum age for the source of the major component of a widely useful alloy.

Petroleum Importing Is Good

It is very difficult to arrive at a logical estimation of the purpose of the Office of Defense Mobilization director in his demand that imports of crude petroleum and residual oils be reduced. Of course, there is a political—or politicomic—background or foundation for the action. But, it doesn't seem to fit the case.

Apparently, the move had some part of its origin in the recent vocal outbreak of several members of the United States Senate in condemnation of the increasing flow of foreign petroleum into this country. Behind that was the congressional decreeing in the extending of the trade agreements act that the President should restrict imports of any product important to national defense. Perhaps that was some sort of twisting of the "Buy American" policy; but it sure is assinine to do any cutting off of any supplementary supply of anything needed every day for ordinary and essential national existence.

Just what is added to the maintenance of national defense by shaving down the supply of foreign petroleum which is useful for purposes of national defense? Such action actually is against the interests of national defense because it lays an unnecessary heavy drain upon the national petroleum resources which should be preserved for emergencies. It is impossible to see in logic how the President's advisory committee could find it essential to national defense to maintain current domestic production of petroleum at any level, let alone at an unnecessarily high one. Defense procurement is being held at reduced levels. It would be more logical to keep the petroleum, an actually critical material, stockpiled in the ground; even though it had to be paid for under some sort of a crop-quota scheme. At least, the idea of limiting well production of petroleum, now in practice in some regions, might well be applied nationwide.

One of the reasons to be suspected among the economic, political, and politicomic vapors which compose the haze around the ODM objective is at least a bit of pressure from the coal industry. It has been particularly perturbed over the importation of residual fuel oils. It has a right to be. But, the blame lies largely with itself. Why hasn't it kept pace with—or ahead of—the engineering progress in fuel consumption? If it could not find internally or externally some agency that would do as much for it as the automotive industry (rail and road) has done for petroleum, it should have gone more into other potential consuming outlets, physical and chemical and combinations of the two. Much, in fact, has been done along those lines, especially on consumption as a fuel; but there has not been enough public emphasis along the lines of the theme of the recent Anthracite Week—"The modern developments that today make coal as convenient to use as other fuels and help preserve for the nation this vital natural resource."

A large part of Latin America needs the United States as a petroleum customer. Must it turn to the East? The Secretary of the Treasury told a conference in Turkey a few weeks ago that an increased demand for world goods was the most important American contribution to world economic progress. He declared that it was the policy of the United States to further the healthy development of mutually beneficial international trade in every way. A ban on imports of petroleum does not come into that category.

Remedying Narcoticism

To anyone who has had experience in the field in narcoticism, it was a foregone conclusion that the recent study of that subject by a senate subcommittee would be largely a running around in circles. Some had a hope, rather dim at best, that the circles might narrow down to an area that could be practically dealt with. Insofar as any records of the hearing disclose, that did not eventuate. It is possible, however, that the congressional group will work out some answer to the question of what to do about narcotic addiction; but nobody with experience can expect that answer to be found in legislation.

There is a deal of promise in the general direction of the clinical approach to the problem, the proposal of which was the most controversially discussed item at the hearing. Because there is a sharp division of opinion among medical groups and individuals on the value of the proposed clinical methods, it would be very difficult to put such a method into practice. As proposed, including the providing of addicts with narcotics free or at low cost, the method might afford some relief—largely financial—but would offer barely any terminative remedial service. So, while the clinic idea has some promise, the method of its application is still far short of successful or desirably resultful application.

There is much truth in the contention that narcoticism is a disease, not a crime; just as is alcoholism. But, it must be recognized that it had been increasing in volume before it was statutorily classified as a crime. It was a disease with which the medical profession had done little in a remedial or preventive way. There again is an analogy with alcoholism. It is, therefore, difficult to conclude otherwise than that the capabilities of medical service are not adequate to the task of solving the problem of narcoticism. It is clear beyond any shadow of a doubt that the criminal approach has been no more successful. The answer must be looked for in a better combination of the two; because the problem has two parts, one of which (trafficking) is seriously criminal. It is argued that, if addicts were supplied with narcotics free or at low cost by way of some sort of a public service, the traffic would dwindle, even to the vanishing point, because of lack of buyer support. That argument rests upon a very erroneous concept of the dope peddler. He could, and would make new customers, largely among the young, by way of the same means with which he had built up his former trade. He now gets his stuff into hospitals to young addicts under treatment there.

To be successful, the clinic idea must go along the lines of Alcoholics Anonymous—maybe as Narcotics Nameless—and the recently formed Social Court for Men in New York. It must be complemented with really effective law enforcement against the traffickers at all levels, especially that of local consumption contact.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

United States negotiators, when they enter the conferences at Geneva, Switzerland, next year for the fourth round of world tariff reductions, will center their efforts on bringing about elimination or reduction in some of the obstacles to trade, other than tariffs, which interfere so effectively with American commerce.

Although specific rates of duty applicable to a given product are of themselves an interference with the free flow of trade between nations, they now constitute but one of a number of trade barriers that have been erected since the war—and more often than not are of only minor importance.

In an effort to protect their own growing industries, or for other reasons—both political and economic—many countries have erected other barriers to trade such as import quotas, internal taxes, restrictions on foreign exchange, etc. These have a greater effect of keeping foreign competitors out of the home market than do the tariff rates themselves.

In the forthcoming negotiations, our negoiating teams are to be directed to give specific attention to this problem. Industries which have run up against these obstacles in attempting to expand their trade abroad are being urged to inform the government so that the negotiators will have some "real targets" to shoot at.

At the Department of Commerce the several commodity divisions are now screening diplomatic and economic reports on the twenty-five countries that will participate in the negotiations and are listing the many types of trade restraints which might possibly be traded off for a reduction in our tariff. Any suggestions which the chemical industry cares to offer on this score will be more than welcome.

Hoover Commission Dissolved

The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover Commission) went out of existence last week and, in keeping with its policies of economy in government, turned back about $83,000 of unspent funds to the Treasury.

In the two years of its existence, the commission and its task forces made thirty-nine reports to congress that provided an insight into the complexities of government operations never before obtained. The commission made 314 recommendations for changes, of which 169 require legislative action and 145 can be done administratively. More than 200 bills were introduced to carry out the recommendations requiring congressional approval.

Studies on implementation of the administrative recommendations are now being made by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget. Already fifty administrative recommendations have been carried into effect which will save the taxpayers many times over the cost of the commission.

Fertilizer Accident Rate Jumps

Fertilizer manufacturing continues to be one of the most hazardous occupations of the chemical industry, as measured by the injury-frequency tables of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is topped in the latest list only by the vegetable and animals oils and fats group. Others with excessive injury records are paints and miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.

For some inexplicable reason the injury-frequency rate for manufacturing as a whole rose 5 percent in the second quarter of this year over the first quarter and marked the second quarter in succession in which the injury rate has increased. While the increase is not alarming, and the level of injury rates is still low, it is evident that there can be no slackening of safety efforts.

In the fertilizer industry, the injury frequency rate for the first six months of this year amounted to 17.1 disabling injuries per million man-hours worked. This compared with 15.6 disabling injuries during the same period last year. For vegetable and animal oils and fats, the record showed an improvement—19.1 disabling injuries this year against 21 in the first six months of 1954. For paints, and miscellaneous chemicals, there was virtually no change—paints 10.2 this year against 10.5 last year, and miscellaneous chemicals, 15.9 against 15.7.

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Heavy Chemicals

A large number of the heavy chemicals were advanced in price October 1. Since that date fell on a Saturday, and OPD price trend calculations and prices current closed out the previous day, the increases were not recorded in either section. Lead metal and anhydrous copper chloride changed on spot, and changes were reflected in both the price trends box and prices current.

Phosphoric acids were higher, and a number of the other phosphates were advanced as well. These included mono and diamonium phosphates, monobasic, USP dibasic and tribasic calcium phosphates, and sodium acid pyro and ferric pyrophosphates. Sodium chlorate scored a fractional advance in drum quantities, but tankcar prices held unchanged.

Salt prices were higher on Saturday, and a number of the alkalies were included in a general rise. These included chlorine, caustic soda, soda ash, sal soda, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate monohydrate, and sodium sesquicarbonate. Sodium orthosilicate prices showed a range, as two producers increased prices, while others did not owing to contract commitments covering the fourth quarter.

United States chemical exports in the first half totaled $526,000,000, as compared with $473,000,000 during the first six months of 1954. Imports declined to $134,000,000 in the first half of 1955, as against $142,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1954, according to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended September 24 at 96.6 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 97.5 percent for the previous week and 95.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production of selected acids, in tons.

	July	June	July '54
Acid, chromic	1,061	1,376	805
Hydrochloric from salt and acid	10,864	13,195	10,515
from chlorine and hydrogen	13,368	13,088	11,642
byproduct	43,867	47,079	36,053
Total	68,369	73,362	58,210
Hydrofluoric	5,007	5,135	3,997
Nitric	173,595	178,428	162,502
Phosphoric from phosphorus	98,258	115,640	103,720
from phosphate rock	99,143	145,672	117,503
Total	197,401	261,312	221,223
Sulfuric chamber	127,236	162,852	170,669
contact	994,672	1,091,938	896,205
spent (fortified)	49,014	56,185	50,200
Total (gross)	1,072,894	1,198,605	1,016,674

Acid, Chromic—Prices were firm and unchanged. Demand from platers continued strong, and shipments against old contracts moved in good volume.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Prices in the midwest and along the eastern seaboard were firm, and producers were currently studying market conditions in an effort to determine whether or not prices could be adjusted, owing to an accumulation of increased labor, freight and operational costs.

One factor in opposition to a theoretical price rise was the continuing high output of byproduct acid in the south and southwest by plants engaged in the chlorination of organics.

According to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census, output of hydrochloric acid in July declined 7 percent to 68,369 tons from a revised figure of 73,362 tons produced in June.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Demand was of moderate proportions, not as active as in previous weeks, when interest in fluorinated propellants and refrigerants was higher. However, business was judged satisfactory for the time of year. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Acid, Nitric—Listings were unchanged, and expected to hold for the final quarter. Demand continued strong, and shipments of acid moved in large volume against contract commitments. Interest was extended to all types of containers. Current stocks were adequate.

Acid, Phosphoric—Prices advanced on all grades effective October 1. New listings currently in effect for food grade 75 percent acid were $5.35 per hundred pounds, tankcars, works; $6.75 per hundred pounds, carboys, carlots, freight allowed east, and $7 to $8, less carlots, same basis.

Eighty percent acid was newly quoted at $7.60 per hundred pounds, carboys, carlots, freight allowed east and $7.85 to $9.10 per hundred, less carlots, same basis, NF 85 percent acid was newly quoted at $6.40 per hundred, tankcars; $8.25, carlots and $8.50 to $9.75, less carlots, same basis.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper chloride, anhyd., 1½c. per lb.
Lead, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Tin, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 1, 1954
99.83	99.83	99.23	98.51

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acid, Sulfuric—Quotations were slated to hold steady through the fourth quarter. Demand for a number of and uses held up well, including steel, pigments, alcohols, rayon and paper and pulp, while interest for manufacture of fertilizers was seasonally off.

Steel output maintained its lofty pace, and was estimated at 96 percent of theoretical capacity, or 2,316,000 tons during the week, as compared with actual output of 2,320,000 tons the previous week, and 1,678,000 tons the corresponding week a year ago, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Aluminum Sulfate—Prices were firm and unchanged, and no priec change was expected for this coming quarter. Producers pointed out that unless bauxite advanced, prices were likely to remain stable for some time. Demand for use in water treatment and in the paper industry remained strong.

Alums—There were no changes in price anticipated for the fourth quarter. Listings of long standing for potassium and sodium alums were unrevised.

Ammonium Phosphates—Both mono and diammonium phosphates were increased October 1. New listings for both were $9 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $9.35, less carlot quantities, same basis.

Calcium Chloride—While spot increases went into effect early in September, contract prices were increased October 1. Demand for calcium chloride during the last week in September was strong, and some producers reported that they were running slightly behind on shipment.

Calcium Phosphates—Dibasic USP phosphate was raised 50c. per hundred pounds across the board on October 1, and was newly quoted at $7.75 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $8.50 per hundred, less carlots, same basis. Monobasic was up 50c., and listed at $6.90 per hundred pounds, bags, 10,000 pound lots, same basis and $7.40 per hundred, smaller lots, same basis. Tribasic rose 65c. per hundred pounds, and was scheduled at $8.25 per hundred pounds in carlots.

Chlorine—Consuming demand during the last week in the month was strong, but producers were not able to determine how much of the interest had been stimuluated by price advances which went into effect Saturday. Although chlorine was not as tight as previously, supplies were said to be in close balance.

Effective October 1, tankcar quantities rose to $3.05 per hundred pounds, f.o.b. works, freight equalized. Five-car lots in multi-unit cars were offered at $3.92 per hundred pounds; three cars, $4.12; two cars, $5.12 and one car, $7.12 per hundred pounds, same basis.

Copper Chloride—following cumulative advances in copper metal, both anhydrous and crystalline chloride were increased in price. Anhydrous rose 1½c. per pound, quoted at 48c. to 48½c. per pound, as to quantity. Crystals were listed at 32¾c. to 33¼c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copper Sulfate—Prices were firm and unchanged after price advances the previous week. Demand continued strong.

Lime—No price changes were contemplated for the fourth quarter. During the past two weeks, demand for chemical lime increased substantially, and indications were that interest would continue for the remainder of the year. Car shortage on special types of equipment continued to be very tight. The situation was said to be caused by an insufficient number of cars of the special type needed plus the fact that some cars have been tied up in floods in the northeast.

Several of the major railroads were reported to have placed orders for additional equipment which should alleviate the shortage in the near future. Deliveries on some of the cars were promised for the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

latter part of the current year and early next year.

Potash, Caustic—Producers anticipated no changes for the fourth quarter. Demand for liquid was active, as soapers showed interest. Solid grades were said to be moving more slowly. Supplies were ample for current needs.

Potassium Carbonate—Demand from the glass industry was strong, and material was reported moving out in sizable volume. Prices were not expected to change during the remainder of the year.

Salt—Quotations for both rock and table salt were advanced October 1, due to increases in labor, material and processing. Rock salt was newly quoted at $1.01 per hundred pounds, carlots, f.o.b. works, and table salt, $1.19 per hundred pounds, same basis.

Soda Ash—Price schedules were increased 10c. per hundred pounds across the board for both light and dense ash last Saturday. Dense ash was newly listed at $1.80 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and light ash, $1.75 per hundred pounds, same basis.

Other sodium carbonates were advanced accordingly. Concentrated sal soda was quoted at $2.30 per hundred pounds; USP sodium bicarbonate was listed at $2.80 and powder, $2.40; monohydrated carbonate, $3 per hundred pounds and sequicarbonate, $2.15 per hundred pounds. All prices refer to carlot quantities, in bags.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production figures for chlorine and alkalies, in tons.

	July	June	June '54
Chlorine gas	291,331	292,908	245,109
liquid	156,943	163,042	130,130
Potash, caustic, liquid	6,510	6,896	4,966
solid	1,689	1,767	1,281
Soda, ash, ammonia soda process, finished light	206,987	225,204	202,971
finished dense	140,657	152,496	142,682
natural	58,246	58,903	37,784
Soda, caustic, 68-74% liquid	50,989	52,556	41,795
other liquid	242,030	245,196	204,552
dry	37,394	40,480	44,692
electrolytic process liquid	239,919	300,159	249,281
dry	*	28,235	27,944
lime soda process liquid	36,494	38,073	41,758
dry	*	12,245	16,748
Sodium bicarbonate, crude	380,422	416,147	380,061
finished	8,005	6,747	7,204
Sulfate anhyd. (refd.)	23,172	24,082	17,472
Glauber's salt	11,780	11,961	13,352
Saltcake (crude, coml.)	51,483	54,964	49,105

*Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual establishments.

Soda, Caustic—Effective October 1, 76 percent flake rose to $4.50 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized and solid was increased to $4.10 per hundred pounds, same basis. Liquid 50 percent caustic was increased to $2.80 per hundred pounds, tanks, and 70 percent was up to $2.90 per hundred pounds, same basis. Producers noted that the 10c.-per-hundred-pounds discount to rayon producers would continue to apply to purchases of rayon-grade caustic, as in the past.

For tanktruck quantities delivered in the New York metropolitan area, 50 percent caustic soda was increased 15c. per hundred pounds, with rayon grade 10c. per hundred pounds higher. It was pointed out that the 10-cent differential was being fully maintained in this case because no large volume rayon producer would normally purchase material in 2,000-gallon quantities.

Sodium Chlorate—Prices were raised ¼c. per pound on October 1. Chlorate crystals were newly priced at 9c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 9½c. to 10½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Orthosilicate—While two producers announced that prices would increase 30c. per hundred pounds last Saturday, others held the line, indicating that in order to notify contract customers of changes, they would have to wait until the end of the year.

Sodium Phosphates—Two of the higher phosphates advanced October 1. Acid pyro increased 50c. per hundred pounds, and was quoted at $10.60, in bags, carlots, works, freight equalized. Ferric was up $3.50 per hundred, scheduled at $38.50 per hundred pounds in carlots and $41.50 to $43.50, less carlots. Monobasic duohydrate was up 15c. per hundred, newly quoted at $7.20 to $7.60 per hundred pounds, depending on quantity.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—According to the Bureau of Census, shipments of bauxite to alumina plants and to other consumers in 1954 amounted to 1,766,000 tons (dried bauxite equivalent), valued at $15,937,000. In addition, establishments in the bauxite industry shipped crude and dried bauxite to separate bauxite processing plants, and also shipped other products and performed services, amounting to $935,000.

The principal expenses of establishments primarily engaged in producing bauxite included $3,580,000 for wages and salaries, $804,000 for supplies, $1,223,000 for bauxite received for preparation, $373,000 for fuel and electric energy, and $1,611,000 for contract work.

The 1954 shipments of bauxite to consumers represented almost a fivefold increase since 1939, the year covered by the preceding census of mineral industries. Employment in the bauxite industry rose only slightly between 1939 and 1954, but horsepower of power equipment increased almost fourfold. In 1954, about 98 percent of all bauxite was mined in Arkansas, and the balance in Alabama and Georgia.

Lead—Pig lead advances initiated by two companies late the previous Friday were met by the trade last week, and common grade lead was uniformly quoted at 15.3c. per pound, St. Louis basis and 15½c. per pound, New York. Chemical grade lead listed at 15.4c. St. Louis and 15.6c., New York basis. Recent advance was not a damper on demand, it was reported.

Mercury—The market continued to be stiffened by short supplies. Metal was listed at $270 to $272 per 76-pound flask.

Tin — The market was irregular, and ended at 97c. per pound, spot, for Straits metal.

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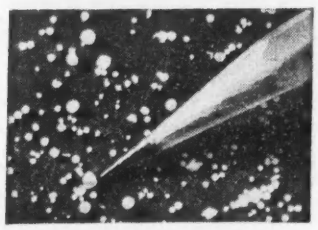

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Union Carbide Consolidates Public Relations Department

Consolidation of public relations activities of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, in a new public relations department and formation of advertising departments for four of its division companies, has been announced. These new groups will take over the advertising work formerly handled by the general publicity department.

The public relations department will be responsible for the corporation's public relations and stockholder relations program. H. F. Bulkley was named director of public relations; T. C. Fetherston, assistant to the director; George Sykes, manager of the public relations department;

Appointed to head the advertising departments of the division companies are:—Linde Air Products Company, R. W. Boggs; Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, G. B. Moynahan; Electro Metallurgical Company, L. F. Granger; and Haynes Stellite Company, J. P. Reap. There will be no change in the advertising departments of Union Carbide's other major division and subsidiary companies.

Office of Alien Property Seeks Bids on Oil Lands

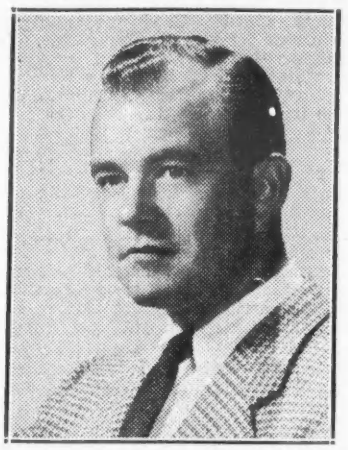
The Office of Alien Property last week invited bids for the leasing and development of oil and gas resources on four tracts of land in Kern County, Calif.

Control of this land was obtained by the Office of Alien Property by its seizure action during the war. The office owns a five-sixth interest in the land and will award leases to the bidder offering the highest cash bonus. The bids should be submitted to the office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, 101 Indiana avenue N.W., Washington, D. C., and will be opened at 10 a.m., EST, October 25.

Heyden Gives to Research

Columbia University has been given a grant-in-aid by Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, for organic chemical research under the direction of Dr. Cheves Walling, Professor of Chemistry. The studies will be concerned with the effect of structure on reactivity in aromatic halogenation.

US Potash Sales Official



John E. Fletcher has been appointed assistant sales manager by United States Potash Company, New York. Mr. Fletcher had served as sales representative in the southeastern territory and most recently in the midwestern territory.

Rohm & Haas Co. Alleges Infringement on Fungicide

A patent infringement suit was filed on September 26 by Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, against Chemical Insecticide Corporation and United States Fungi, Inc., both of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Joseph Lamberta, distributor of Agricultural chemicals and agent for the two companies in Smyrna, Del.

The suit, filled in the US District Court at Wilmington, Del., charges infringement of US reissue patent 23,742 under which Rohm & Haas sells its "Dithane" brand fungicide. This action follows the filing by the Rohm & Haas several months ago of infringement suits on the same patent against E-Z Flo Chemical Company, Lansing, Mich., and its affiliate, Diamond Fertilizer Company, Sandusky, Ohio, and also against Robert Chemicals, Inc., Nitro, W. Va.

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Olin Appoints Agronomist In the Great Lakes District

William F. Watkins, agriculturist with the eastern fertilizer division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has been named agronomist for the Great Lakes sales district with headquarters at Lafayette, Ind. In his new position Mr. Watkins will provide advisory and research services on agronomy in connection with the sale of Olin Mathieson's Ammo-Phos high analysis fertilizers, pesticides, anhydrous ammonia and irrigation in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Kentucky.

Mr. Watkins joined Olin Mathieson in 1953. After several years as an agronomist with Iowa State College, he joined the Soil Conversation Service in Washington. For a time he was agriculturist with the War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture, concerned in both positions with the requirements and distribution of fertilizers. Later he was chief of the fertilizer, seeds and pesticides branch of the Food and Agriculture Division of ECA, MSA and FOA, during which time he served for more than a year as a fertilizer consultant to European govern-

OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Ceylonese Papain Curbs

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,
Sir:

The Director of Commerce, Government of Ceylon, has sent this office an extract from a letter addressed to the Ceylon High Commissioner in London by M/s Wheeler & Huisking, Ltd., which reads as follows:—

> "We see from an American trade paper that the Ceylonese government regulations for the control of the above commodity (papain) were only in effect for a fraction of the time proposed before they were suspended. Consumers, therefore, have a wide choice of price and qualities."

The above statement is reported to have appeared in your journal.

This statement, which has been made in your publication, is not correct, and I wish to refute it immediately as Ceylon export control of papain is being maintained since its inception in 1954. The only relaxation was with regard to the ash content which originally was fixed at 11.1 percent calculated on its dry weight but subsequently raised to 13 percent. This figure has since been gradually reduced to 12.25 percent in the light of experiments carried out by an inter-departmental committee of chemists. This figure too, is subject to review within one year from August 1st, 1955.

Washington, D. C. A. E. R. KERNER,
Staff Assistant,
Embassy of Ceylon

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"

Stainless Steel Barrels
Steel Shipping Containers

A Fine Product deserves a New Container!

The Cleveland Steel Barrel Co.
9612 Meech Ave.
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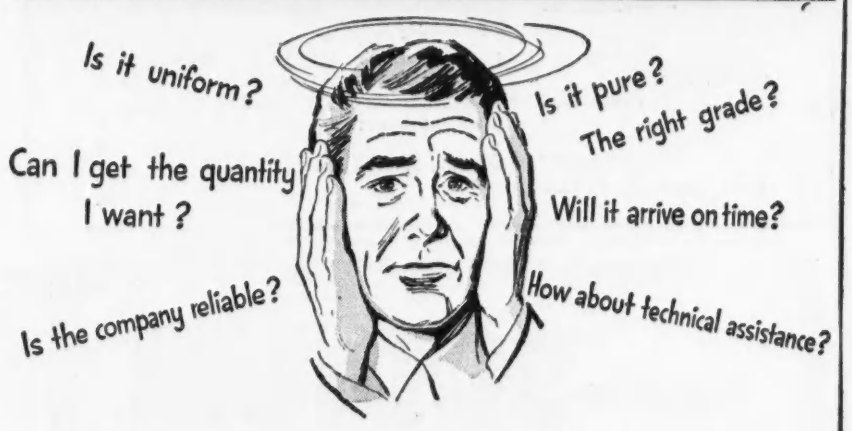
FOUNDED 1912

Relieve "buying distress" with Wyandotte Bicarbonate of Soda


Is it uniform?
Can I get the quantity I want?
Is the company reliable?
Is it pure? The right grade?
Will it arrive on time?
How about technical assistance?

Wyandotte "Bicarb" gives you:

1. Maximum chemical purity
2. Assured physical uniformity in each grade and screen size
3. Prompt, economical delivery from plant or strategically located distributor stocks
4. Exact quantity you want — bag, drum, keg, barrel or carload
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HEADQUARTERS FOR ALKALIES
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Quality Controlled
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As basic producers of Copper, Iron, Zinc and Sulfur, we maintain exacting **QUALITY CONTROL** from the raw material to the finished product. You can be assured of **UNIFORM QUALITY** if it bears the **TC** label.

Check Tennessee's

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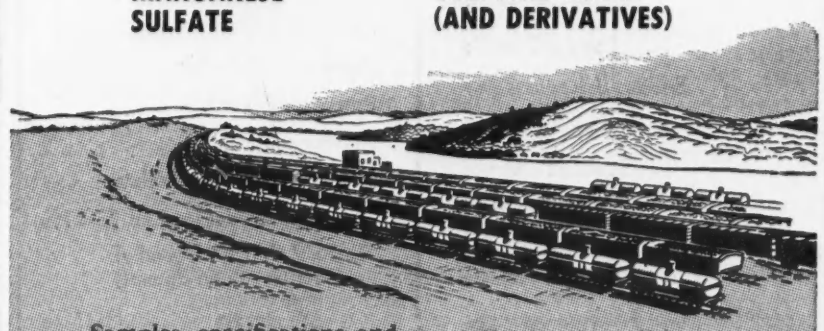
- ☐ MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE
- ☐ COPPER CARBONATE
- ☐ COPPER HYDRATE
- ☐ CUPRIC CHLORIDE
- ☐ CUPRIC OXIDE
- ☐ MANGANESE SULFATE
- ☐ MONOHYDRATE MANGANESE SULFATE
- ☐ MANGANESE OXIDE
- ☐ MANGANESE CARBONATE
- ☐ FERRIC SULFATE
- ☐ SULFUR DIOXIDE
- ☐ MONOHYDRATED ZINC SULFATE
- ☐ CHLOROSULFONIC ACID
- ☐ ORGANIC SULFONIC ACIDS (AND DERIVATIVES)



Samples, specifications and detailed information upon request.

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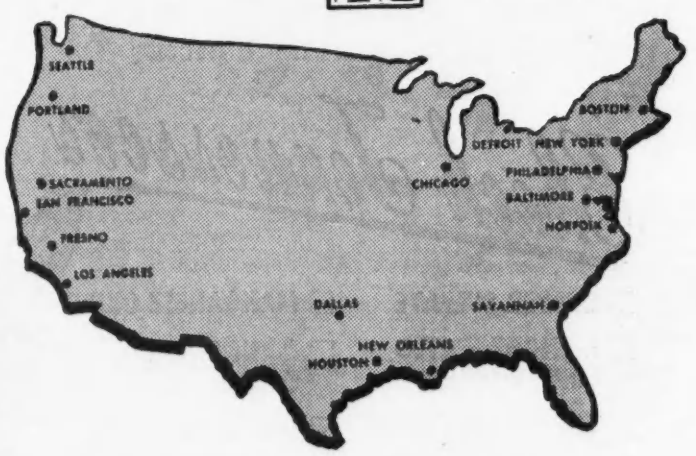

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California Standard Appoints Rehfuss Manager of Refinery

Carl W. Rehfuss has been appointed general manager of Standard Oil Company of California's Richmond refinery. Mr. Rehfuss succeeds R. K. Rowell, who has been general manager since 1945, and is leaving his post after thirty-eight years of service with the company.

Mr. Rehfuss, previously assistant general manager of the refinery, has been with California Standard since 1924. He has been on the management staff at Richmond since 1940 and has also had experience at the company's El Segundo plant. Moving up to Mr. Rehfuss' former assignment will be M. F. Miller, who has been the refinery's manager of operations. Mr. Miller has been with the company since 1926. Completing the new management line-up at Richmond will be T. M. Sheehy, who succeeds Mr. Miller.

Carbide Offers Technical Bulletin Covering Its Heat-Transfer Fluids

A technical data folder on "Ucon" heat-transfer fluids has been issued by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. As polyalkylene-glycol derivatives, these fluids differ in chemical nature and in performance from natural oils and from other synthetic heat-transfer fluids, it was stated.

They are reported to have unusual resistance to forming sludge, varnish, or coke. A standard test of a heater manufacturer, using a copper-sheathed electric unit, shows that "Ucon" fluids can withstand heat densities up to about twenty-five watts per square inch of heater surface without carbonizing, where circulation is by natural convection only, according to the company. When agitation is provided, heat density can be increased. In closed vented systems, Carbide stated that these fluids have remained substantially unchanged after months at temperatures up to 500 degrees Fahrenheit.

Pitts. Coke Vice-Pres.

Clifford Sizemore has been elected a vice-president of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Sizemore will continue as plant manager and becomes the senior company executive at the company's Neville Island facilities.

Carborundum Forms Affiliate

Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has formed a new subsidiary, Carborundum Australasia Pty., Ltd., in Sydney, Australia. Besides manufacturing and selling a line of coated abrasives, Carborundum Australasia will represent Carborundum and its other subsidiaries in the sales of their products in the Australian-New Zealand territory.

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SICOMET S. A.
8, rue d'Egmont, Brussels, (Belgium)
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Specializing in
ARSENIC COPPER SULPHATE CRESYLIC ACID
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1 or 2 lb. bricks in 3½ gal. steel pails (20 lbs. net)
AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT in pails, barrels, truckloads, carloads and tank cars.
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Chemstrand Appoints Two To Its Research Department

Drs. Thomas Ward DeWitt and Beachley Alfred Morehead have joined the research and development department of Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala.

Dr. DeWitt is senior group leader in charge of the physical chemistry group. Prior to joining Chemstrand, he was associated with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Muscle Shoals, Ala.; Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Morehead is senior group leader in charge of the exploratory group in the pioneering section. Dr. Morehead was an instructor and research associate at the University of Buffalo for three years. He was associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for six years prior to joining Chemstrand.

Ventures, Ltd., Picks Pres.

Ventures, Ltd., has announced that Robert B. Anderson, who recently resigned as United States Deputy Secretary of Defense, will become president of the mining firm. He will replace Thayer Lindsley, who is scheduled to become chairman of the board at a special shareholders meeting to be called for the purpose of creating that position.

Guardian Chemical Buys Building

Guardian Chemical Corporation has purchased a two-story industrial building on a plot seventy-five by 100 feet in Long Island City. The purchase was made from Lanova Corporation. The buyers intend using the building for its main office and laboratories.

Polyester Output Started By duPont in Parlin, N.J.

A full-scale plant for the production of "Cronar" polyester photographic film base is now in operation in Parlin, N. J., it was announced last week by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The plant utilizes a five-story open air structure for the chemical-mixing and formulation phases. Much of the plant's operation can be monitored from a single instrument and control board.

After several weeks of run-in operation, the plant will begin continuous production of "Cronar' film base, to be coated at first with duPont graphic arts photographic emulsions. Motion picture products have next priority, and it is likely that most other duPont photographic film products will be converted to the polyester base as production capacity permits. "Cronar" base products are not expected to reach dealer outlets, however, until late this year, the company stated.

United States Revenue Returns Details Are Reported for June

Details of collections of miscellaneous internal revenue taxes for June have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	June 1955	June 1954
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	2,255,000	4,000
Distilled spirits, domestic excise tax	153,653,000	135,965,000
Distilled spirits, imported excise tax	21,509,000	18,203,000
Gasoline	84,194,000	34,775,000
Lubricating oils	5,683,000	.....
Matches	.....	262,000
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes.	272,000	259,000
Silver bullion sales or transfers stamp tax	1,000	3,000
Sugar	4,071,000	596,000
Toilet preparations, excise tax	1,555,000	.....
Transportation of oil by pipeline	2,341,000	.....

Tilley Chemical Company Moves

Tilley Chemical Company, formerly David H. Tilley & Co., has announced the removal of its offices to 516 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md. The telephone number is MUlberry 5-3169.

SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
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PHOSPHORUS PENTASULFIDE
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE
AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS
PHOSPHORIC, ANHYDRIDE
PHOSPHORIC ACID
PHOSPHOROUS ACID
HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID
ALKYL ACID PHOSPHATES (Alkyl Phosphoric Acids)
SODIUM CHLORATE
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE
HYPOPHOSPHITES
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Sales Office:
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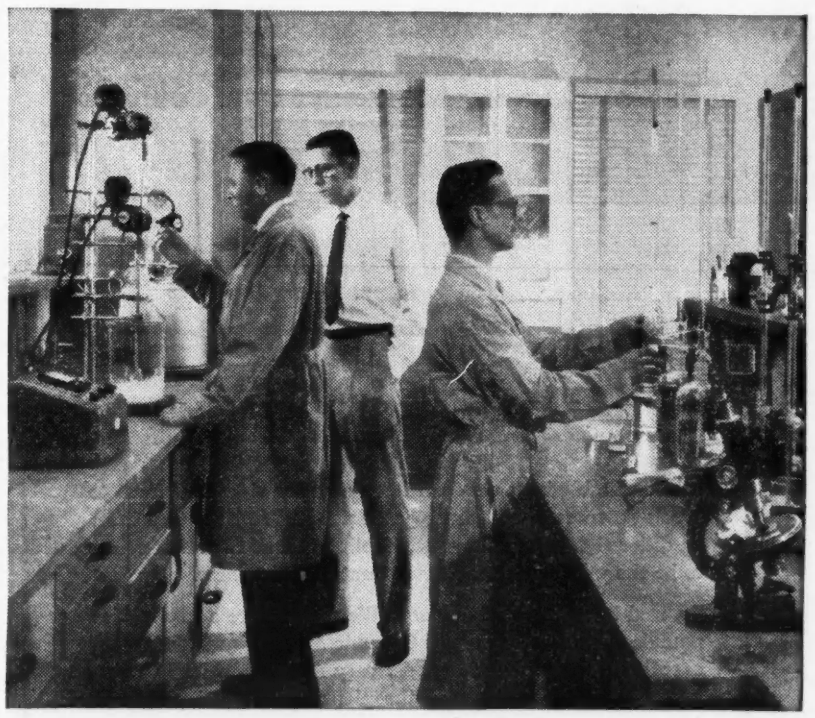
Plants:
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. COLUMBUS, MISS.



Merck Pioneers in Magnesium Chemical Research and Production

If you count yourself among any of the following industries, take a look at what the world's largest producer of *special magnesium compounds* can offer to meet your particular needs:

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Rubber and Plastics	Maglite* "D" and "M" Magnesium Carbonate, Tech.
Paint and Ink	Maglite* "D" Magnesium Carbonate, Tech.
Salt (NaCl)	Magnesium Carbonate U.S.P.
Drug and Cosmetic	Hydro-Magma* Magnesium Hydroxide N.F. Magnesium Carbonate U.S.P. Magnesium Oxide U.S.P.
Chemical	Magnesium Oxide, Tech. Magnesium Hydroxide, Tech. Magnesium Carbonate, Tech.

*Trade-mark.

Merck Magnesium Compounds are being used also in the manufacture of paper, insecticides, and electrical and electronic devices.

With Marine Magnesium Division as your source of magnesium compounds you never have to worry about delivery. Your supply lines tap the inexhaustible resources of the sea. Stocks are available from 15 strategically located warehouses.

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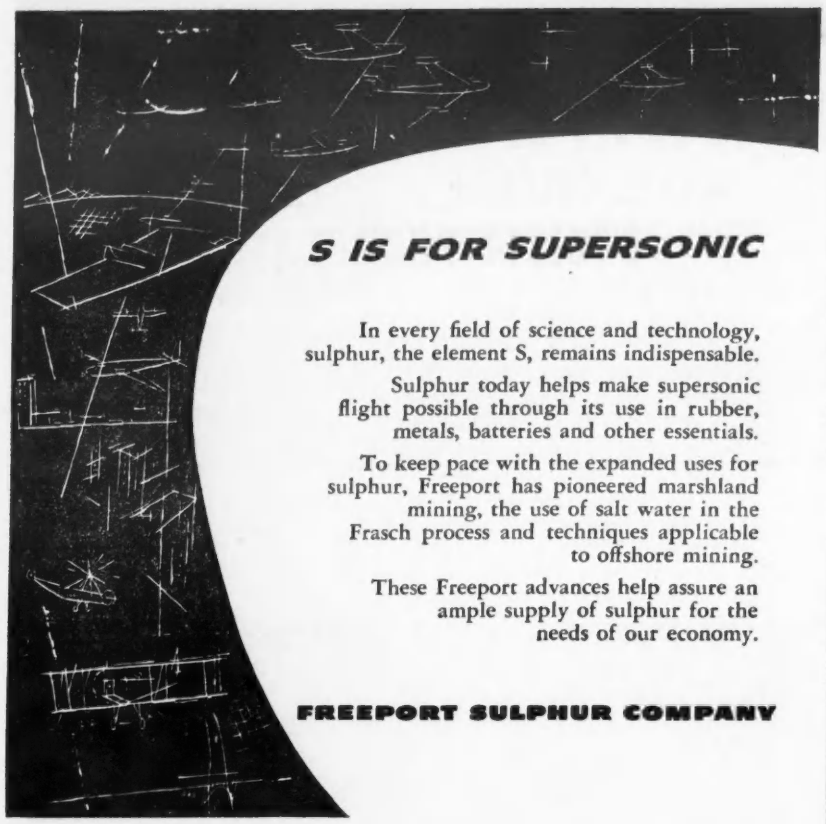
S IS FOR SUPERSONIC
In every field of science and technology, sulphur, the element S, remains indispensable.
Sulphur today helps make supersonic flight possible through its use in rubber, metals, batteries and other essentials.
To keep pace with the expanded uses for sulphur, Freeport has pioneered marshland mining, the use of salt water in the Frasch process and techniques applicable to offshore mining.
These Freeport advances help assure an ample supply of sulphur for the needs of our economy.
FREEPORT SULPHUR COMPANY

Allied Chemical Appoints Dr. Nesty Vice-President

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, last week named Dr. Glenn A. Nesty a vice-president of the concern. He had been assistant to the vice-president in charge of research. At the same time, it

Dr. Glenn A. Nesty

was announced that E. W. Clark has retired as vice-president, but will continue as a director.

Dr. Nestay joined Allied Chemical in 1937 as a research chemist with Solvay Process Division. From 1941 to 1948 he served as group leader in research—first at Syracuse, N. Y., and, upon organization of the central research laboratory in 1943, at Morristown, N. J. He was appointed assistant director of the laboratory in 1948 and became associate director four year later. In 1954 he was made assistant to the vice-president in charge of research.

Mr. Clark was president of the Barrett Company, now the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical, from 1922 to 1941. In the latter year he was named a vice-president of Allied Chemical. He also was treasurer from 1951 to 1953, and has been a director of the corporation since 1951.

California Standard to Build Venezuelan Asphalt Refinery

Plans for construction of $4,000,000 asphalt refinery at Maracaibo, Venezuela, have been announced by Richmond Exploration Company, subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California.

The new South American plant will have a daily capacity of 10,000 barrels. Bulk of the output will be marketed by American Bitumuls & Asphalt Company, another Standard of California subsidiary.

Construction, approved by the Venezuelan government last month, is to start immediately, with completion scheduled for next August. Principal component of the refinery will be a two-stage distillation unit, operating on 10.5 degree Boscan crude oil. Auxiliary structures will include a boiler plant and smaller office, shop and laboratory buildings.

Hooker Names Supervisor

Dexter Edge, jr., has been appointed supervisor of process study at the Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant of Hooker Electrochemical Company. Mr. Edge has been group leader of process study at Hooker's Tacoma, Wash., plant since 1951. He joined Hooker in 1946.

Canco Sets Up Sales Office

R. G. McCain has been appointed manager of the new Fort Worth, Tex., district sales office of American Can Company, New York. Mr. McCain has been operating out of the Houston, Tex., sales office since 1937, when he joined the company.

solvents in stock!

Think of Modern Mineral Solvents Corp. for solvents, diluents and plasticizers, whether your need be for standard or specially blended petroleum fractions, close-cut coal tar aromatics or petrochemically based alcohols, ketones, esters, chlorinated hydrocarbons. MMS is equipped to serve you rapidly and efficiently with its own barges, tank cars, compartmentized tank and panel delivery trucks. Complete drumming facilities stand ready to custom drum your materials or supply you with a single drum of chemical for your own needs.

Whether your requirements are large or small, look to MMS to carry your inventories, guard your production schedules, and to provide you with many additional individualized services.

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Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
LOW COST—HIGH QUALITY
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Unlike the big boys we don't have a nationwide sales force to break down sales resistance gradual like. We have to ask for an order right out without any fooling around. But that seems to be the way a lot of folks still want to do business.

So, real blunt, here's our story: We make quite a few million pounds of extra-high quality Chromic Acid every year. We say exactly what we can do on delivery and we do it. The boss personally keeps an eye on the plant and the shipping platform . . . just to be double-sure all goes well.

If that's what you want, why not send us a modest order the next time you need Chromic Acid. Obey that impulse. Remember, we asked for an order!

PAINTS · PLASTICS · CHEMICALS — BFC

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QUICK DELIVERIES FROM STOCK OF LIQUID IN TANK WAGONS OR DRUMS

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435 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 11, ILL.

Petroleum Derivatives

Transition from the hot weather to cold weather market continued for the seasonal products. Cleaners naphtha, in spite of a rise in export sales, has slumped back into a post-seasonal loose market.

A majority of the solvents that leaned heavily upon the automotive industry for sales to paint manufacturers are suffering from that market's loose sales. This condition has been worsened by the seasonal decline of construction industry sales. The only manufacturers' item that has continued to hold for the solvents has been insecticide sales for export.

Demand for crude oil during October will be 6,750,000, according to a Bureau of Mines estimate. This is an advance over the estimated 6,700,000 forecast for September.

Demand for wax during the month of July was 311,000 barrels according to the Bureau. This was a drop from the 333,000 figure for the preceding month of June.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—The July supply of benzol, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, was 30,000 barrels, as compared with 40,000 barrels for June and 45,000 barrels for July, 1954. The half year figure for the first six months of this year was 360,000 barrels. Supply during the same period of 1954 was 265,000 barrels. There were no variations in quotations for last week. Sales have remained relatively firm.

Heptane—Heptane and hexane both continued to show a loose market, according to most producers. With much hope gone for any revival of government buying or interest, both producers and manufacturers have renewed their efforts to find other outlet for the products. Though efforts have not turned up too much to date, the future shows promise, according to one producer. Non-governmental sales have grown. Quotations remain the same, with production still down and stocks high.

Partial Aromatics—This continues to be a rising market, in spite of lagging automobile production and sales. With a revived auto industry, one producer noted, sales for this product would soar. The prime reason for the strength of the market continues to rest on the deminishing sales of the more expensive full aromatics. Production is up; stocks at a fair level, with no change in prices.

Toluol—This product continues to move at a slow but steady pace, with production remaining steady and stocks plentiful. Growth in the sale of non-commercial and non-military planes has offered a slight rise in some areas, one producer noted, and might offer the strength to the market that was lost with the drop in government sales. There are no quotation changes.

Xylol—Orders continued to be at a fair level, though the market remained slightly loose. Industry sources observed, however, that the industry supply was far beyond immediate needs. There were no quotation changes.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Demand for this product during July was 9,823,000 barrels, a favorable advance over the previous months' figures of 9,323,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. The figure for July, 1954, was 8,601,000 barrels. Semi-annual figures embracing the first six months of the year totaled 76,177,000 barrels. During the same period of the previous year, demand had stood at 64,981,000 barrels.

Production of propane for July was 241,226,000 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Butane production was 150,987,000 gallons for the month. Underground stocks for propane was 253,963,000 on July 31; butane stocks were 134,279,000 gallons.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 1, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104.42

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 17 totaled 255,463,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 255,645,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents a decrease of 182,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,096,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 914 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes

Demand for wax during the month of July was 311,000 barrels, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. This was a drop from the 349,000 barrel figure for June, and also from the figure of 333,000 barrels for July, 1954. Demand for the first six months of the year was 2,324,000 barrels, which compares favorably with the 2,305,000 barrels for the first six months of last year.

Microcrystalline—The market continued relatively firm for microcrystalline, with production capacity tight but expanding. Continued high exports are considered the reason for the strength of the market, though domestic sales have continued good.

Paraffin—Western demand continued to show up well in the market for high melting point paraffin. Supplies continued adequate, with production remaining on an even keel. There were no quotation changes.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended September 23 was 6,671,350 barrels, according to an American Petroleum Institute estimate. The industry as a whole ran to stills of approximately 7,404,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Production of crude petroleum averaged 6,632,000 barrels daily for the month of July, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. This is an increase of 19,000 barrels over June figures. Daily average production increased 19,000 barrels in Kansas, 18,000 barrels in Louisiana and 8,000 barrels daily in North Dakota and Wyoming, while Illinois and Texas each reported a decline of 9,000 barrels daily.

Indicated demand for domestic crude oil increased 55,000 barrels daily to 6,858,000 barrels and stocks of domestic crude were reduced at the rate of 226,000 barrels daily during the month. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, were 264,601,000 barrels on July 31 compared with 270,850,000 barrels on June 30.

Oil well completions for the month totaled 2,661, a decline of 137 from the June total.

The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in October, 1955, is estimated by the Bureau of Mines as 6,750,000 barrels daily, compared with the 6,700,000 forecast for September .

Petrolatum—This product showed a continued good supply last week, according to producers. In some areas demand has risen to good levels, though in most sections it has continued along conventional lines. Export queries have continued, though not to the extent of giving any variation to the market's position. Production is up and one producer noted that there would be no chance for a lack of supply for many months. All demands can be easily met, he noted. There were no changes in quotations.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Solvents and diluents were reported in good supply with the market position relatively unchanged. Lacquer diluents and light paint thinners witnessed a steady rate of demand with listings firm and unchanged at 20.7c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Interest in cleaning solvents continued to lag due to warm weather; listings were unchanged at 19.7c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Sales of high melting point paraffin waxes continued at a good level with no surplus of any grade reported. Listings were firm and unchanged as follows:—127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0845 per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, listed .0775 per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .003 per pound. Add .007 per pound for cartons. Tankcar prices posted .0755, .0685 and .084 per pound respectively. Demand for propane was somewhat slow due to seasonal conditions with postings unchanged at .059 per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Sebacic acid prices were substantially reduced last week as a result of lower raw material costs.

Revisions in chlorinated solvents that were scheduled to take affect October 1 were put on the books. New price schedules, which include a fractional increase for carbon tetrachloride and trichloroethylene, a fractional cut for methyl chloroform and a 1¼ cent reduction for technical grade methylene chloride, are currently being quoted. Because the effective date of the revisions is after the closing time of OPD's prices current section, the new schedules will be entered in subsequent issues.

Incorporated along with the price adjustments for these solvents, was a shift to a single schedule for distributors and consumers. The paint remover grade methylene chloride was dropped too, leaving the technical grade as the material to be used by all consumers.

The chlorinated solvents were still enjoying a good demand, as were other solvents such as ethanol, butanol, esters and ketones. Sales of MEK were particularly spurred by automobile and and furniture industries. Supplies of MEK were currently a little snug. Initial production of new cars was felt likely to keep sales up in the last quarter. The fall furniture producing season showed excellent potential too. Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, chemical end-uses and many varied solvent uses rounded out the picture for MEK, MIBK, alcohol, isopropanol, acetone and esters.

Synthetic resins were good for demand in the markets for formaldehyde, PE and glycerine. Continued improvement and expansion of rayon activity substantially boosted carbon disulfide sales. Ethylene glycol and oxide were in very short supply because of heavy antifreeze consumption in the peak of the canning season.

Alcohol—The market was firm and active. Solvent demand was good and ethanol moved well in many directions. Pharmaceuticals were taking a good amount. Alcohol use for production of cosmetics has increased as preparations for the Christmas holidays gained momentum.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for primary butanol was holding up well at a strong pace. Producers were moving their output out quickly without any difficulties. Demand was in line with overall business trends and diversified with buying coming from plasticizers, lacquer outlets and synthetic resins. Prices were firm at previously established levels.

Carbon Disulfide—Producers indicated that sales were very good in this market. Demand from rayon outlets was substantially improved. Figures on production in the rayon industry have shown an increase of 19 percent over 1954 in the first eight months. Hence, the outlook for raw materials going to rayon and cellophane production was much brighter than it was a year ago.

Price schedules were firm without change. No revisions in quotations were expected in the near future. Supplies were just about adequately balanced with current demand. Trade sources reported that there was not too much extra capacity to take care of any added business that might come along. At the same time, it was emphasized that there was some inventory and enough to handle the market, but, not enough to make all suppliers completely comfortable.

Carbon Tetrachloride—A price increase of ½c. reported earlier (OPD 9/19/55) became effective October 1. At the same time, differentials between consumer and distributor prices were eliminated for carbon tetrachloride and other chlorinated solvents.

Since OPD's price section closed before the new schedules became effective, the former listings will be carried until the next issue. However, the quotations as of October 1 were 9½c. in tankcars, 10½c. in carlots, and 12¾c. in l.c.l., on a per pound basis. Tankcars and l.c.l. drums were up ½c., while the new listings left carlots unchanged for consumers.

CP grade went through the same revisions, quotations being at 11½c. in drum carlots and 13¾c. in less than carlots. The carlot price was unaltered from the old consumer price and l.c.l. went up ½c. per pound.

Ethanolamines—Producers reported that there was no immediate change in the market. Sales continued to hold to a good pace. The market was generally felt to be in a reasonably balanced position. Supplies were not short, it was said. But, producers were moving as much material as was being made. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Demand for triethanolamine was good, not only from floor waxes, but, from gas scrubbing outlets as well. The monoisomer was also moving to gas scrubbing outlets. Evidence that the ethanolamines were still in a good and growing market was seen in the announcement by a major source that it has scheduled construction of a new ethanolamines unit. Completion of the unit was due in fall of next year.

Ethylene Glycol—"The market is currently as tight as it could get," trade sources said last week. The antifreeze canning season is at its peak right now. A substantial volume of material has already been put up since the start of the season early in the summer.

It was said that a large part of the sale comes with the first spell of cold weather. A major part of the canning was already completed and distributed for that first cold wave. This was particularly true in the northern states. Thus, some sources felt that most of the early needs should be filled by November 1. Some additional output that has come in the market was helping to fill these requirements. When the early surge in consumption is past, buying was expected to settle down to a level of replacement needs.

Meanwhile, the present market for ethylene glycol, for any use, was said to be tight. No real change was seen for October. Several sources have related that they have no more material to sell and could easily move it if more glycol or ethylene oxide were available. Prices were firm at previous levels.

Formaldehyde—Synthetic resins and adhesives continued to provide an excellent market for formaldehyde. The need for resins in industrial finishes in the automobile industry and other outlets was expected to keep activity going in the next quarter. The fall paint season was another channel for good resin consumption. Operations in the plywood industry were still very good. Formaldehyde receives a large volume of business from bonding operations in the plywood industry and other adhesive uses too.

Glycerine—The market remained strong and active. A good volume of synthetic production was moving out to fill orders. Production of natural material was good and with more availability of imported crudes in recent months, the supply picture has improved to the point where there seems to be no immediate problem of supply.

Demand was good in all directions. Synthetic resins have held up well. Automobile production and the fall paint season were felt likely to continue sales in those directions. Expanding use of cellophane wraps, particularly in super market displays was keeping up that end of the market. The call for explosives was well sustained due to mining and construction. Road building programs were contributing a good deal. In pharmaceuticals, the traditional fall buildup of activity was expected to provide more demand for glycerine too.

Crude glycerine was holding at prices previously reported and was in relatively good supply at the moment. The arrival of a substantial quantity of imported crudes filled in a temporary gap. Bids were

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Acid, sebacic, purif., 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 1, 1954
130.87	130.94	130.91	132.06

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Organics Production: July

Figures for industrial organic output for July 1955, compared with June 1955, are recorded in the following table. The statistics are released by the Tariff Commission in a regular monthly report.

		Production	
		July	June
Acetic acid:—			
natural	lbs.	2,030,000	2,054,000
synthetic	lbs.	41,957,008	41,674,931
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	66,359,036	67,664,063
Acetone	lbs.	43,942,513	43,056,218
Butyl alcohol, primary	lbs.	18,242,940	18,132,572
Carbon disulfide	lbs.	48,317,712	48,473,638
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs.	26,416,483	29,836,839
Ethanolamines:—mono-, di- and tri	lbs.	†	†
Ethyl acetate (85%)	lbs.	7,017,264	6,638,642
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	82,831,433	74,909,140
Ethyl ether, tech., and USP.	lbs.	5,402,907	6,508,429
Formaldehyde (3% by weight)	lbs.	*74,743,797	99,343,717
Formic acid	lbs.	†	1,455,082
Hexamethylentetramine	lbs.	1,167,920	1,757,766
Methanol:—			
natural	lbs.	†	1,235,040
synthetic	lbs.	115,951,246	106,708,754
Oxalic acid	lbs.	1,311,738	2,406,763
Pentaerythritol	lbs.	3,002,420	5,941,682
Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	lbs.	13,803,549	16,359,562
Propylene glycol	lbs.	†	7,054,619
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	23,486,901	26,053,620

*Revised. †Not available.

opened up in the Argentine once again by the new government in control of the situation. New York prices on soaplye and saponification grades were at 20c. and 22c. nominal, respectively.

Hexylene Glycol—The market was unchanged. Prices were steady. Supplies were adequate for the call. Demand was holding up well. A large volume of busines was coming from brake fluids and steady use was also seen in cutting oils. The brake fluid outlet was not only doing well in replacement outlets, but, also got a heavy play because of high automobile production. No letdown was seen for the next few months.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Producers stated that there was good activity in this market. Demand for isopropanol was generally better when the ethanol picture is firm. The pattern was similar to other solvent markets. Prices were unchanged. Supplies were adequate.

Methyl Chloroform—The price revisions that were reported in previous weeks (OPD 9/19/55) went into effect October 1. New schedules for methyl chloroform, or 1,1,1-trichloroethane, were at 12½c. in tankcars, 13½c. in carlots and 16¼c. in l.c.l.

In the changes, tankcars and carlots came down ¼c., while l.c.l. prices were advanced ½c. per pound. Distributor-consumer differentials were eliminated in the move. Quotations of methyl chloroform will be added to the price section in subsequent issues.

There were no changes reported for 1,1,2-trichloroethane. Current listings were at 11½c. in tankcars, 13c. in carlots, and 13½c. in l.c.l. quantities.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Demand for solvents in general was quite good and showed no particular tendency towards easing because activity is so well diversified. It was felt that good sales in all directions would make up for any easing in other outlets that might come along. Supplies were reported to be just a bit snug.

The high pace of automobile production did much to keep lacquer materials going so well this year, as did production in the furniture industry. When automobiles slowed a bit at contract negotiations and model changeover periods, there was a strong outlet for solvents in vinyl coatings of cans. Summer beer consumption upheld that market in the warm weather. Now that production of new model cars is starting up, many solvents were assured of a healthy market in the last quarter. The fall furniture producing season was expected to bring good results too.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—Demand was quite good. Producers said that business was at an excellent pace for MIBK and most solvents. Production in the furniture trade and other lacquer outlets has helped to keep this ketone up so well. Prices were firm and unaltered. Supplies were generally adequate to take care of requirements.

Methylene Chloride — A reduction of 1¼c. in tankcars for technical grade material took place October 1, as reported in previous weeks, (OPD 9/19/55). New schedules, at the same time, eliminated separate consumer and distributor levels. As a consequence of the dropping of the paint remover grade, which was at 10½c. in tankcars, buyers for this outlet will pay ¾c. more and will be getting a slightly higher grade material, it was said.

Prices at the start of this week are at 11¼c. in tankcars, 12½c. in carlots and 15c. in l.c.l. quantities for technical grade material. Because the new prices went into effect after OPD's price section closed, the former schedules will be carried until the next issue.

Pentaerythritol — Demand was good. Producers were moving their production along. A substantial volume of current sales was due to the sustained pace in synthetic resins. There was also added call from thermosetting plastics and polyesters.

Trade sources said that the market was fairly well balanced at current rates. Supplies were not abundant, but, they were not seriously short either. The price picture was firm without change.

Sebacic Acid—Quotations were reduced 5c. per pound last week. New schedules for purified grade were at 59c. per pound in carlots and ranged from 61c. to 65c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities.

Trichloroethylene—Prices advanced ½c. effective October 1 as scheduled. Adjustments in this market and in other chlorinated solvents came as announced earlier (OPD 9/19/55).

The new quotations were at 10¾c. in tankcars, 11¾c. in carlots and 13¾c. in less than carlots. These schedules will be listed in subsequent issues of OPD. New listings continued to be on an f.o.b. plant freight equalized basis for tankcar and carlot quantities. However, in l.c.l. prices limited freight was allowed from local stock points. Freight allowances were restricted to 60c. per 100 lbs. on gross weight including freight charges and a 3 percent transportation tax, it was said. Thus, freight was paid in "areas 60c. from stocking points."

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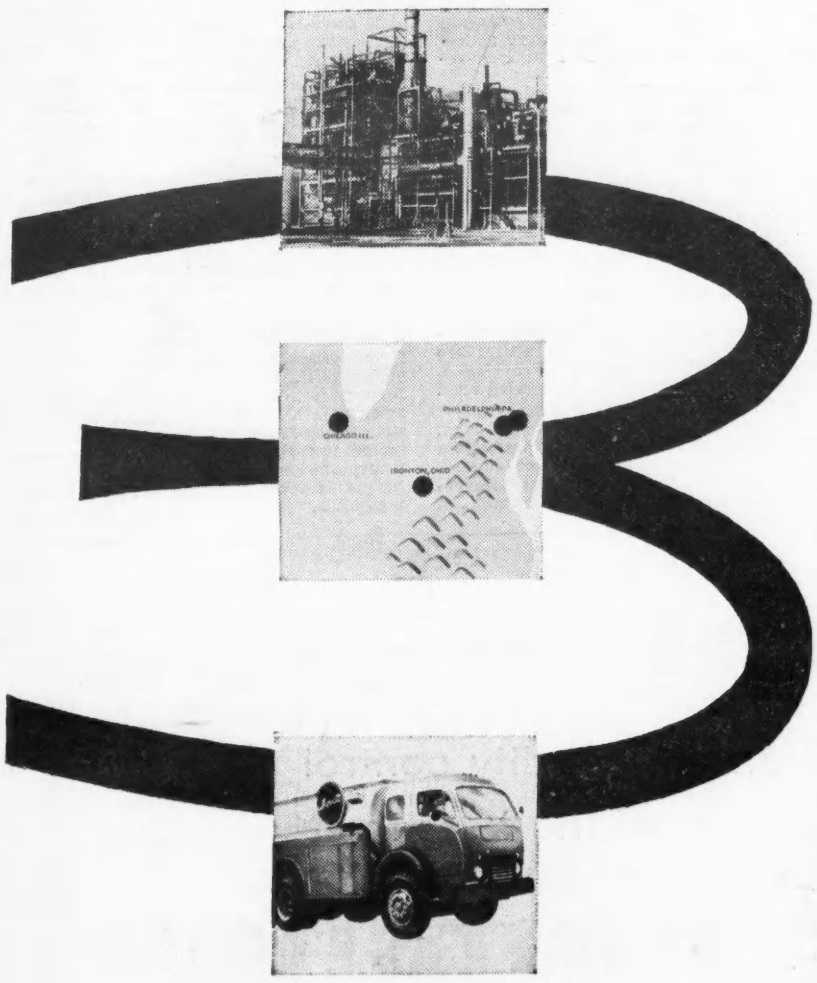

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Coal Chemicals

Except for some changes in contract prices on October 1, the market was comparatively steady. None of the markets looked especially weak, however, and there were no price changes expected in the near future.

Tar acid demand continued strong. Cresols and cresylic acid sold very rapidly, with a number of supplies in short supply. Importers did a steady business in ADF cresylic. Crude naphthalene was still in relatively short supply. Producers were just about getting enough naphthalene for their own phthalic anhydride output. Phenolic resins and adhesives have improved the picture for technical and USP grades of phenol. This activity was expected to remain in line with overall good business trends.

The call for aromatics has been rather good from industrial outlets. Production of these light oils picked up with higher steel operations. The overall price structure has remained in strong position. Benzol requirements for synthetic rubber, styrene plastics and for synthetic phenol were the backbone of the market. Xylol received good demand from industrial finishes and pharmaceutical outlets. Toluol industrial requirements have been a little short of what had been expected and some softness was noted. Many of the coaltar intermediates were in good shape.

Steel production during the week ending October 2 was scheduled to be at 96.0 percent of theoretical capacity, or an index rating of 144.2, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 2,316,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with actual output of 2,320,000 tons the previous week, 2,255,000 tons one month ago, and 1,678,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Most trade sources felt that the market for this aromatic was strong enough to hold its present position through the end of this quarter. There were no significant changes in demand anticipated. Sales in the coming weeks seemed to be ample enough to hold up buying interest. Buying activity has been well supported by the volume of business that has been done in the rubber industry during the year. A surge was reported in the synthetic rubber production last February, and since that time the volume has held up extremely well, trade sources indicated. Consequently, styrene and other chemicals used in synthetic rubber production continued to be very active.

Other outlets for benzol, such as synthetic phenol and detergents, were holding their own in the sales picture, it was noted. Insecticide demand has been contraseasonally good. Many areas of the south and west were still consuming large amounts of various types of insect killers. There has also been strong inquiry from foreign sources for the insecticides. Large quantities were being exported to the Far East and other areas of the world.

Cresols—The sustained call for material from cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate, wire enamels, and flotations outlets totaled enough to keep some fractions in tight supply. The demand has been heaviest for meta-para fractions. Strong call for m-p-cresol was a part of this market picture for many months.

Some sources felt that the added buying interest in tricresyl phosphate along with a well developed cresylic resin outlet was a large factor in the general tightness of the cresol market. Overall good business levels, especially in the automobile industry, have influenced this market to a great extent.

Cresylic Acid—Strong tar acid demand continued to keep several grades of coal-tar and petroleum acid in tight supply. A good portion of the demand has been for meta-para fractions, just as it has been in the cresol market. Producers reported, however, that they were moving many of the other grades at a good pace. o-Cresol normally does not get into a short supply condition because of some discontinued uses in recent years, it was noted. Supplies of the material at present, however, are at a satisfactory level according to producers.

The general market was said to be very good with prices seen as firm going into the final quarter. Importers related that they were still doing a good volume of business in ADF acid. Consumers were having some trouble in getting enough of the foreign cresylic acid for all required uses, but noted that there may be more available in the near future due to increased production. Prices have been firm for the ADF material, also.

Naphthalene — Contract prices for domestic crude naphthalene will be advanced on October 1. The increase went into effect for spot material on September 1 and was made in the prices current listings on that date. The increase was ¾c. The new listings for crude naphthalene, domestic, 74° in tankcars, freight equalized, is 7c. per pound. For 78° material, carlots, same basis, the price is 7½c. per pound, less than carlots at 7¾c. per pound, and in tankcars at 7c. per pound.

The prices of industrial refined naphthalene will be increased 1c. per pound on contract effective October 1. These changes were made on spot September 1 in prices current. For industrial refined material, chipped or crushed, bags, freight equalized, the listing is now 12¾c. per pound, flake at the same basis is 14c. per pound, and in tankcars at 11¾c. per pound.

An adjustment was made in the price listing of foreign material. The price is now 7c. per pound, nominal. Although there has been resistance to the 7c. and above price desired by foreign suppliers, it was indicated that a fair amount of material was moving at that price. Because of this the price listing in prices current has been advanced from 6¾c. per pound, nominal to 7c. per pound, nominal.

Phenol—Effective October 1 the contract price of phenol will be advanced 1c. per pound. This is the 1c. increase which was supposed to have taken place on July 1, but did not stick. As it stands now, the price listing shows a range between the old pre-July 1 price and the new price which will go into effect October 1. Since the OPD prices current go into effect on Friday, it will be necessary to carry the range for another week.

As of October 1, no material should be moving at the old price level, and the current inside column of prices will be deleted in the issue of October 10. Phenol production is reported moving at satisfactory rates in most areas. Phenolic resins and adhesives have shown steady improvement in recent months. Producers of natural and synthetic material said that most grades have shown improvement in line with overall business conditions.

Pitch—As was announced earlier, pitch prices will be advanced on October 1 for contract. This increase is for material east of the Rockies. The following increases will be made. Pitch for the aluminum industry with the following melting point will be increased $2 per ton. 125-140°F. to a new listing of $38 per ton; 140-150°F., $37.50 per ton; 150-170°F., $37 per ton; 159-190°F., $36.50 per ton; 190-200°F., $36 per ton.

Material with a melting point range of 200-220°F. will be advanced $2.50 per ton to a new price of $36 per ton. A $3 per ton increase in pitches with the following melting point ranges will also be made October 1. 220-230°F., 230-250°F., 250-280°F., and 280-330°F. will be advanced from $33 to $36 per ton.

Toluol—The market was reported to be slightly softer in the past few weeks. Producers, however, stated that material was still moving at comparatively good rates. Production has been up as steel makers

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 1, 1954
114.77	114.77	114.74	114.56

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending Oct. 2, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,083,132
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,147,474
Benzol	gals.	3,744,541
Coaltar	gals.	17,175,374
Creosote oil	gals.	959,345
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,645,936
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	27,852
Toluol	gals.	736,530
Xylol	gals.	196,511

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

continued to meet the high demand for steel throughout the country. Civilian consumption of toluol maintained a steady buying pace, but much of he softness was attributed to the low inquiry from military and government interests. There seemed to be enough strength in the market to keep prices at steady levels.

Xylol—Solvent use in industrial finishes has helped to keep this market in good condition. The manufacture of alkyd resins has kept interest in xylol and other aromatics fairly steady. The production of xylol has been adequate to meet old and new demand. The makers of pharmaceuticals and dyestuff material for textile industries also have helped keep the market in firm position. There have been no price changes for some time.

Intermediates

o-Chloroaniline—Suppliers stated that demand was good and inventories were adequate to meet old and new buying interest. Much of the material is diverted into production of dyestuff intermediates. Prices were firm.

o-Chlorophenol—Demand for this specialty item was described as fairly good. Buying interest from manufacturers of dyestuff intermediates and catechol has held up very well and served to firm the market. Prices had recently been increased, but were said to be steady.

p-Chlorophenol—The market was said to be comparatively firm in most areas. The use of this material as a fungicide has served to stimulate sales to this outlet. Demand from dyestuff intermediates producers also were up throughout the market. Prices were firm after the recent increases.

o-Dichlorobenzene—This product was available in good amounts and meeting current needs. No significant changes in the demand situation were noted. Orders followed the general pattern over the past few months. Prices were firm at established levels.

Dicyclohexylamine—Producers of rust inhibitors have maintained good inquiry over the past few months. Steady amounts of material were moving to this outlet. It was reported that this is somewhat of a specialty item and does not constitute a large volume of sales in the industry. Price quotations were steady and unchanged.

H-Acid—Orders for this material were slightly higher, according to industry sources. The material which is shuttled into dyestuff intermediates has picked up considerably in recent weeks. There has also been a rise in interest for chemicals going into colors and printing pigments following the vacation periods. Demand was expected to pick up a bit more as the fall clothing season approached. Prices did not change in some time.

Maleic Anhydride—There were no price changes in this market. Consumers continued to buy good amounts of the product. The automobile industry has served to stimulate inquiry in many areas as plastics and plasticizers manufacturers strived to keep up with the demand from this industry. Not only demand from automobiles have kept maleic sales up as the home appliance and other related industries were at near all-time production highs. roduction was still above demand, however, but trade sources report that there were no excess inventories to speak of.

Monochlorobenzene—There has been a considerable interest in buying during the past few weeks, trade sources reported. A firm picture is now seen for the coming months of the final quarter. Production was said to be adequate to meet old and new demand. Prices were unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride—A certain amount of tightness still prevailed in this market during the past week. No sign of a letup was seen in the near future. The stepped up production in the automobile industry has made manufacturers keep the phthalic facilities operating at full capacity rates. Plastics and other protective coatings also kept demand for phthalic at a high level. Prices have been firm throughout the market.

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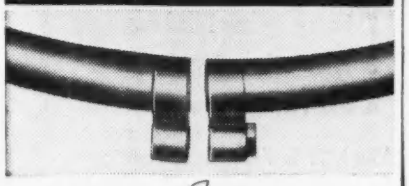

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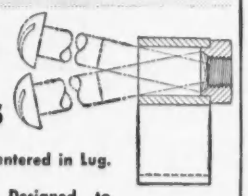

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Cyclic Chemicals: July

The following production statistics on coal chemicals indicate output in July 1955, compared with June. Figures originate in a report to the Tariff Commission and represent total production from all sources, unless the specific sources are indicated.

	Production July	June
Acetanilide, tech., and USP, lbs.	.....	.....
Aniline	9,421,407	11,429,090
Benzol (specification and industrial grades):—		
Tar distillers....gals.	1,734,427	2,189,516
Petroleum operators..gals.	8,832,388	9,765,683
Cokeoven operators..gals.	13,047,320	14,754,609
Total .....gals.	23,614,135	26,709,808
Creosote:—		
Tar distillers...gals.	6,508,231	9,465,720
Cokeoven operators..gals.	2,029,783	3,548,208
Total	8,538,014	13,013,928
Cresols:—		
Meta-para .....lbs.	1,976,799	1,481,047
Ortho-meta-para ....lbs.	582,286	1,002,707
Cresylic acid, refined...lbs.	4,963,891	4,816,058
Dyes (commercial concentrations):—		
C.I. 202 Chrome blue black R conc. lbs.	134,432	139,140
C.I. 581 Direct black EW, lbs.	356,625	625,009
Pr. 302 Naphthol AS..lbs.	.....	87,604
Monochlorobenzene ....lbs.	31,420,361	39,762,663
Naphthalene crude (solidifying at less than 79°C.):—		
Tar distillers.....lbs.	21,859,871	19,167,781
Cokeoven operators..lbs.	14,872,774	16,739,665
Total .....lbs.	36,732,645	35,907,446
Refined (solidifying at 79°C. and over):—		
Tar distillers.....lbs.	8,808,258	7,645,147
Phenol (synthetic and natural), tech. and USP..lbs.	33,764,744	45,114,285
Phthalic anhydride.....lbs.	31,562,397	24,850,800
Styrene (government and privately-owned plants combined) .....lbs.	88,415,197	83,201,072
Toluol:—		
Cokeoven operators....gals.	3,040,048	3,335,169
All other sources..gals.	12,687,716	12,283,080
Total .....gals.	15,727,764	15,618,249
Xylol, crude:—Coaltar and petroleum derived..gals.	10,198,576	7,146,262

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U.S. Steel Names Moffitt In Its Purchasing Dep't

The appointment of Ralph C. Moffitt as assistant vice-president and director of purchases of United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been announced. Mr. Moffitt joined United States Steel in the purchasing department of Columbia Steel Company in San Francisco.

In 1943, Mr. Moffitt was transferred to Provo, Utah, as purchasing agent for Utah operations. Two years later he went to Pittsburgh to handle the purchasing for Columbia Steel Company's expansion and reconversion programs in the far west. In 1947, he was appointed assistant vice-president of purchases of United Steel Corporation of Delaware. Named director of purchases of United States Steel Comapny in 1951, two years later he became director of purchases of United States Steel Corporation, his position at the time of the present appointment.

Obituaries

Frederick S. Fales

Frederick S. Fales, retired vice-president and a director of Socony-Vacuum Corporation, New York, died September 24 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was eighty-two years old.

Mr. Fales joined Standard Oil Company of New York in 1903 in the manufacturing end of the business, where he remained until 1919, when he became a director of the company and also president of Standard Transportation Company. He became president of Standard Oil Company of New York in 1932 and was made director and vice-president of Socony Vacuum-Oil Company.

Wendell Berge, head of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice from 1943 to 1947, died September 24 in Washington, D. C. He was fifty-two years old.

Joseph Dillon, an executive in Mechanicville, N. Y., with West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, died September 28 in Hartsdale, N. Y. He was sixty-six years old.

George H. Priest, jr., retired assistant to the president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, died September 15. Mr. Priest was at one time a paint specialist for the Department of Commerce. From 1927 to 1940 Mr. Priest was vice-president and editor of the *American Paint Journal.* He retired from NPVLA last year.

William S. Way, an executive with Standard Vacuum Company, New York, died September 29 in that city. He was forty-nine years old.

Bids Wanted

Caustic soda, 220,500 lbs., lye dichromate, inv. 155-323, Oct. 13, Gen. Services Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Diethyl ether, 720,000 lbs., grade C, inc. 174-21, Oct. 17, Naval Powder Factory, Navy Dept., Indian Head, Md.

Ethyl alcohol, 5,500 gals., inv. 39, Oct. 14, Contracting Officer, Patrick AFB, Fla.

Gas, 744,410 lbs., butane, propane, inv. 155-344, Oct. 11, 1,754,350 lbs. chlorine, inv. 155-328, Oct. 11, 4,071, 278 lbs. dichlorodifluoromethane, inv. 155-327, Oct. 11, Gen. Services Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Insecticide, 3,500 12-oz., dispenser type, throw away, inv. 134, Oct. 4, Contracting Officer, McClellan AFB, Calif.

Paints and enamels, for period from Nov. 1, 1955 thru Oct. 31, 1956; inv. SECS-447, Oct. 10, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, 909 First Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.

Pharmaceuticals, 3,000 bots., 100 capsules, aureomycin hydrochloride crystalline capsules, 250 mg., 15,000 vials, 1-gm., dihydrostreptomycin sulfate and streptomycin sulfate USP, in equal parts, dry, inv. 4Q-50628-R, Oct. 10, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, National Buying Div., 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Sodium chromate, 7,836 lbs., tech., East & West Coast, inv. 155(1)287, Oct. 10, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium cyanide, 26,300 lbs., East & West Coast, inv. 155(1)287, Oct. 10, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 1, Pa.

Sodium hypochlorite, 32,444 qts., solution, inv. 155-323, Oct. 13, Gen. Services Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium metasilicate, 250 containers, inv. 2B-67894-2-R, Oct. 7, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Sodium thiosulfate, 300 cwt., photographic, inv. 3064, Oct. 7, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Trisodium phosphate, for period of 3 months beginning Dec. 1, 1955 thru Feb. 29, 1956, Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, O.; Kansas City, Mo.; inv. CH-FT-7, Oct. 14, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, 575 U. S. Courthouse, Chicago 14, Ill.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Activity in the nitrogen market was seasonally quiet. Consumption of material on the domestic level has been low, but active interest by exporters kept supplies from being burdensome. Sodium arsenite was reduced 1¼ cents per pound.

Another increase in dried blood and tankage in both New York and Chicago was announced last week. Both were advanced 25 cents per unit. The great amount of activity on the soybean meal market was cited as a reason for the price activity in these animal proteins. Fishmeal and scrap were reported unavailable and prices held firm. Recent hurricane weather on the Atlantic seaboard has hampered the fishing industry, causing the short supply situation in the fish products.

Higher grades of phosphate rock were still in short supply due to the strike in the Florida area affecting a large producer. No agreement has been reached yet. Throughout the summer phosphate rock producers have been hit by strikes causing the loss of millions of tons of production. Other grades were said to be in good condition. Both triple and normal super were available in good quantities for shipment.

Less activity was noted in the pesticide market. Competition was very keen in the BHC market with discounts offered. Production maintained good levels. In July, production of 2,4-D declined 532,826 pounds compared to June figures. DDT was increased during the same period.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Buying interest in industrial grades continued to highlight this market over the past week. Producers reported that these grades are expected to remain in a strong position in the final quarter. Movement of material to fertilizer grade consumers was still relatively inactive and there was no indications of a change in the near future.

For the month of July anhydrous ammonia production totaled 236,759 short tons, according to the Bureau of Census. This compares with 261,285 short tons for June and 211,310 short tons for July 1954. Stocks at producing plants at the end of July amounted to 83,106 short tons compared to 67,656 short tons at the end of June.

Ammonium Nitrate—Production of the fertilizer grade of ammonium nitrate for the month of July amounted to 123,817 short tons, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Census. This represents a decrease compared to the month of June when the total production was 129,765 short tons. For July of last year the total production was 131,028 short tons. Stocks for the period ending July 31 amounted to 127,955 short tons compared to 80,004 short tons on June 30.

Animal Protein—Because of the higher soybean meal market in the past few weeks some of the animal protein products have been affected, pricewise. Dried blood was increased 25c. per unit at New York and Chicago. In New York the new listing is $5.75 per unit-ton and in Chicago the price is now $6 per unit-ton. Tankage in New York and Chicago rose 25c. per unit to new listings of $5.25 and $6 per unit-ton respectively.

Although fishmeal and fishscrap prices were steady, producers reported that there were no stocks available. The main reason given for this was the poor fishing conditions on the east coast brought about by recent hurricanes. Small amounts of material were being offered in the Gulf coastal area, it was reported.

Castor Pomace—Prices remained nominal at $40 per ton. Only scattered quantities were reported available. The sporadic schedule of crushing operations was cited as one of the reasons for present market conditions.

Nitrogenous Sewage Sludge—An advance in price was listed for October 1. A 20c. per unit of ammonia increase will go into effect. The new listing will be $2.95 per unit of ammonia, plus 50c. per unit of a.p.a. Producers reported that material is tightly sold up through the middle of next year. September was described as a very good month for sales with October expected to follow the same pattern.

Phosphate Rock—High grade rock was said to be still in tight supply. Chief reason for the shortness was the strike at the facilities of a large producer in the Florida area. No sign of agreement was noted at press time. Huge losses in production were reported because of strikes in the industry this year. The domestic supply situation got an assist recently when exports fell off because of higher transoceanic freight rates.

Buying interest in material for mixing was still rather dull. Triple and normal super was available for shipment in good quantities. Stock of these grades were plentiful.

The following figures in short tons (2,000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition, and stocks of superphosphate, as reported by the Bureau of Census.

	Production	Shipments	Stocks
Normal			
July	62,756	37,274	187,161
June	62,756	38,371	189,098
July, '54	85,605	35,652	205,349
Enriched			
July	3,436	412	4,675
June	3,443	613	3,436
July, '54	3,906	137	3,441
Concentrated			
July	28,335	26,233	99,380
June	46,568	30,374	96,439
July, '54	49,200	31,876	73,174
Wet-Base Goods			
July	129	57	636
June	222	235	569
July, 54'	213	67	882
Total			
July	94,015	63,976	291,852
June	143,181	69,593	289,542
July, '54	136,218	67,732	282,846

Sodium Nitrate—The market was described as good. Business from industrial outlets kept inquiry at a fairly high level. Demand for both domestic and foreign nitrate from agricultural buyers was off because of the usual seasonal slump. Prices were stable, with inventories adequate.

Los Angeles Market

The fertilizer market was steady with improvement noted in Fall buying. Domestic fish meal prices were changed to $2.45-$2.50 per unit of protein. Supplies were said to be rather tight.

Pesticides

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report indicates that infestations of boll weevils appear to be leveling off in many areas of the south, although some late control measures have been necessary. Weevil control has prevented bollworms from building up in many sections.

BHC—The market remained highly competitive. Producers indicated that they were asking .07c. per gamma unit in carlots and 0.75c. in less carlot quantities, f.o.b. works, freight allowed, for 13-15 percent gamma flake material in drums.

A discount from these prices for consumers storage prior to seasonal use was allowed to consumers signing contracts to purchase 300 tons or more during the off season. The storage allowance was said to amount to 0.01c. per month per gamma unit-pound for purchases prior to July 1, 1956.

Producers indicated that they would hold the line for the time being on high gamma material, currently listed at 0.75c. per gamma unit in carlots and 0.85c. per gamma, less carlots, in drums, f.o.b. works, freight allowed.

Partly estimated production of BHC in July declined to 74,743,797 pounds from June's figure of 33,343,717 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. Expressed in terms of gamma isomer content, output was higher in July, at 6,531,148 pounds, as against 951,286 pounds in June.

2,4-D—Production declined to 2,795,522 pounds in July from 3,328,348 pounds in June; acid esters and salts output was off to 2,587,527 pounds from 3,417,603 pounds in June; acid equivalent output of esters and salts was lower, at 2,001,968 pounds, as compared with 2,553,814 pounds in June.

DDT—Output increased in July, to 11,334,015 pounds from 10,673,495 pounds in June.

Sodium Arsenite—A producer reduced the price of this material on September 22. The reduction was 1¼c. Sodium arsenite in drums, carlots, f.o.b. works is now 12¼c. per pound. Less than carlots,, same basis is now 13c. to 14½c. per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, N. Y. & Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, N. Y. & Chicago, 25c per unit-ton.

Reduced

Sodium arsenite, 1¼c. per lb.

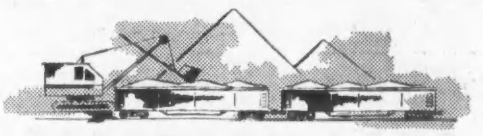
Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 1, 1954
111.23	111.21	110.78	110.77

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

A number of phosphoric acid price changes went into effect last week, on October 1. Included in the drugs market was the NF, 85 percent grade of phosphoric acid, which was advanced 25 cents per hundredweight in tankcars and smaller quantities. The new tankcar price is $6.40 per 100 pounds. Less than tankcar prices were adjusted appropriately. Included in the advance was calcium phosphate, both in dibasic, USP material and the tribasic, NF grade. The former was hiked 50c. per pound to a new price of $7.60 per hundredweight and the latter 65c., to $8.25 per 100 pounds. Natural carotene was reduced last week. The feed and microcrystalline in oil grades were reduced 6c. per 1,000,000 USP A units. Carotene crystals, 1,350,000 A units per gram, was reduced 10c. per gram.

Aside from these increases the market was quiet, pricewise. A recent report from the Department of Agriculture gave further substantiation to the claims made earlier in reference to the weight inducing qualities of diethylstilbestrol when added to feeder cattle food. The research center at Beltsville confirmed previous findings that this estrogenic hormone, which is made synthetically, is capable of increasing the rate of weight gain in cattle without adversely affecting meat quality. An overall increase in the consumption of diethylstilbestrol was anticipated as a result of this latest confirmation of these facts.

Competition among drugs producers continued strong last week with virtually all of the large pharmaceutical manufacturers engaged in extensive rerearch in the hope of discovering new compounds which might turn out as substantial dollar earners. Perhaps no industry spends so much for research activities as do drugs makers.

There was virtually no real shortages in any drug item. Productive capacity of the pharmaceutical industry has been expanded sufficiently to accommodate any reasonable rise in demand. Demand for such cold weather items as aspirin, caffeine and the salicylates group was reported running at a good rate. The antibiotics continue in slow inquiry although the approach of fall was expected to see a seasonal rise in consumption.

p-Aminobenzoic Acid—Contrary to information given in a previous report on this compound, sales of p-aminobenzoic acid were running at a good rate and imported material is not currently offered in this market. Supplies were comfortable and expected to continue adequate to meet pharmaceutical requirements.

Despite the ready availability and relatively cheapness of cortisone the use of p-aminobenzoic acid in the treatment of arthritic diseases continues to be favored by many physicians according to trade reports with the result that consumption has risen. Prices were stable at $2.50 per pound.

Carotene—Natural carotene was reduced last week. The decline brings the natural product into a more competitive position with synthetic beta carotene, a material first introduced on a commercial scale earlier this year.

The amount of reduction on natural carotene crystals was 10c. per gram for material of a potency of 1,350,000 USP A units per gram. The new price on this grade is 38c. per gram in lots of 5 to 10 kilos. Microcrystalline carotene in oil and carotene in carrot oil (feed grade) were reduced 6c. per 1,000,000 units. The microcrystalline in oil grade has a potency of 400,000 A units per gram and is currently offered at 24c. per 1,000,000 units. The feed grade material was currently quoted at 12c. per 1,000.000 units in a potency ranging from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per pound.

Increased production and improved extraction processes have made these price reductions possible according to the manufacturer.

Diethylstilbestrol—Preliminary results in test feeding of stilbestrol to beef steers at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., have confirmed previous findings by several state experiment stations that this hormone-like chemical can increase rate of gain without adverse effect on meat quality, the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently reported.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Carotene, natural, 1,350,000 A units per gram, 10c. per gram.
in carrot oil, 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., 6c. per 1,000,000 units.
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, 6c. per 1,000,000 units.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 1, 1954
66.45	66.45	66.49	67.79

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

The Beltsville experiments were undertaken last May by the Departments Agricultural Research Service, following widespread reports that using stilbestrol as a growth stimulant for feed-lot animals resulted in poor-quality carcasses. No evidence supporting such reports has been found so far in the limited tests at Beltsville, nor in stilbestrol-feeding studies by state agricultural experiment stations in Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, Indiana, Tennessee and Texas.

Stilbestrol (or, technically, diethylstilbestrol is a synthetic chemical that acts as an estrogen, or female hormone. It has been used for many years in human medicine. Also, implanting stilbestrol pellets in the necks of live birds is a method of increasing rate of fattening in poultry. This chemical appears, however, to behave differently in sheep and cattle than in chickens. Pelleted birds put on extra fat, while ruminants fed stilbestrol tend to add flesh.

Stilbestrol is reportedly produced for use in livestock feeds by two large pharmaceutical companies. It is normally incorporated by feed manufacturers in mixed-protein feeds at a rate of 10 milligrams (less than 4 ten-thousandths of an ounce) per 2 pounds of feed mixture. Use of this synthetic hormone for beef-cattle feeding was first given federal approval in November, 1954. An estimated 2,500,000 beef cattle were fattened on feed containing stilbestrol during the spring of 1955.

Iodine—Demand for crude iodine was reported to be on the slow side although there were some indications that business was beginning to pick up as feed mixers moved to anticipate their potassium iodide requirements for the fall season. Traditionally, consumption of feed falls to a seasonal low during the warm weather months when cattle are put out to pasture. This accounts for the decline in feed consumption. During the fall and winter months, stock feed consumption hits its peak as a result of the relative absence of forage.

Another factor which has affected demand for potassium iodide, and consequently crude iodine, has been the reported decline in the number of chickens produced. This has also been coupled in some degree to a decline in farm income with the result that poultry producers have switched to less expensive feeds not containing potassium iodide in order to reduce costs.

If the usual feeding pattern develops this year however, as it is expected to, inquiry for crude iodine should increase in line with a stepped up demand for potassium iodides and other minor iodine salts.

Menthol—Consumer inquiry for natural menthol continues to prove somewhat disappointing according to trade reports. Menthol goes into a host of pharmaceutical items which are consumed in substantial quantities during the winter months when colds are prevalent.

Synthetic menthol was reported firm in the face of the rising market in citronella oil, which is the raw material from which the synthetic material is made.

Molasses—An unsettled blackstrap market continued at New Orleans as demand was off. Very little new business is currently being booked but distributors are expeting a seasonal pick-up in molasses demand. Other Gulf area terminal prices are less firm than a week ago as a generally slower demand prevailed. The price for blackstrap at New Orleans ranged from 10 to 10½c. per gallon with some offerings above this level. All other port terminal prices were unchanged from last week. East coast prices remained steady with Albany at 13c. per gallon. Recent abnormally hot weather in California adversely affected the demand for blackstrap. West coast feed molasses demand was generally moderate at $20 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles and Seattle.

The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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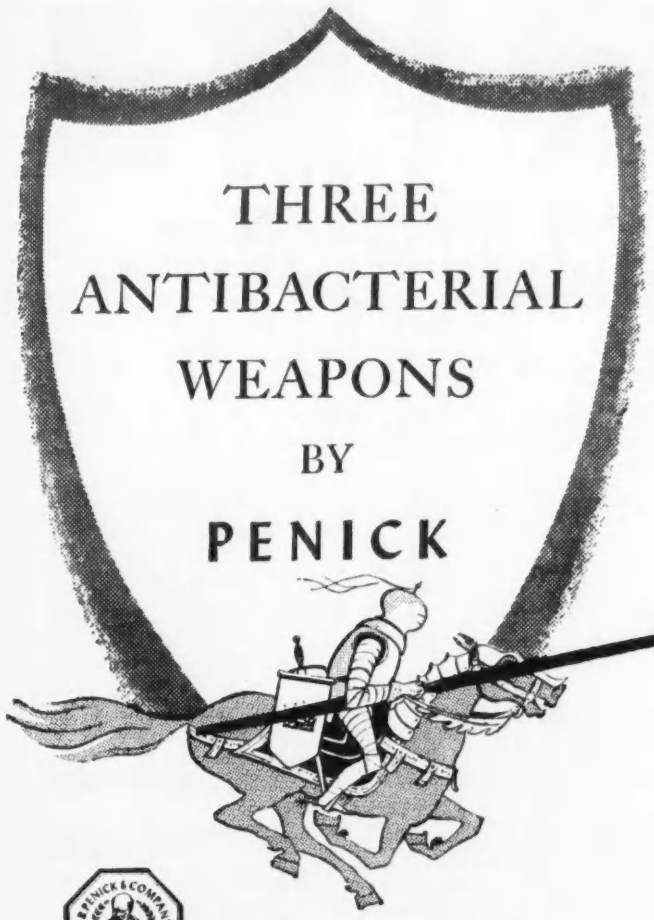

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had exported 83,700,000 gallons of blackstrap as of August 31, 1955, leaving a balance of 7,800,000 unshipped. Shipments of high-test molasses as of the same date amounted to 123,900,000 gallons, with a balance of 97,200,000. Most of these exports were to U. S. buyers.

Of the 127,500,000 gallons of molasses assigned for local use in Cuba, 78,300,000 had been sold as of August 31, 1955. About 7,300,000 gallons of this was high-test molasses, which in terms of blackstrap would be equivalent to almost 10,000,000 gallons. As of September 30, 1954, the Institute had assigned 113,000,000 gallons of blackstrap for local use, and had sold 84,900,000.

Procaine Hydrochloride — Inquiry for procaine hydrochloride was reported to be fair. The largest end use for this material was said to be in penicillin manufacture. This market has shown considerable weakness in recent months and the easing in demand for penicillin has resulted in a corresponding decline in its manufacture and a consequent falling off in the demand for procaine. Prices were steady while supplies were reported to be adequate to cover anticipated trade needs.

Rutin—Demand for rutin was reported to be at fair levels. Although its use in the treatment of high blood pressure has lost ground to reserpine, it has picked up in another direction, geriatrics. Geriatrics, the study of diseases which accompany old age is believed to have tremendous potential, especially with regards to the pharmaceutical industry. Consumption of special geriatric diet supplements which consists of vitamins generally include rutin which is important in the prevention or mitigation of capillary fragility in older people.

Tartrates—Demand for the tartrates was reported to running at a good rate. A good deal of tartaric acid goes into confectionary manufacture, particularly, the hard candies which are so popular during the holiday season. Manufacturers have already begun to gear their production schedules to the Christmas demand.

Cream of tartar is also used in a substantial quantity by food processors and confectionary manufacturers with the result that overall call on tartrates was expected to continue strong during the coming quarter. Prices were steady and while raw materials costs continued at a high level. Europe has been a heavy consumer of its own argols production thus contributing effectively to the bullish market in argols which constitute the sole raw material from which the tartrates are manufactured.

Vitamin A—Consumption of vitamin A continued to rise, according to trade estimates heard in some quarters. The fortification of margarin remains as probably the largest single outlet for synthetic vitamin A. The appearance within the past year of colored vitamin A which both fortifies and colors margarin simultaneously has proved an added convenience to margarine makers, it was noted. The steady rise in the popularity of multivitamin compounds has also been reflected in an increased demand for vitamin A from pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Pricewise, the market was steady and expected to continue for the balance of the year, at least. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer requirements and expected to continue.

Botanicals

The spot market was steady last week. Manufacturers have been coming into the market for their fall requirements and with the exception of a few botanical items, supplies appear to be adequate to cover anticipated trade needs. Makers of cough and cold remedies have been accounting for substantial quantities of such old standbys as wild cherry and white pine barks. Cocillana bark also was moving as expected while cascara sagrada was reported in good inquiry.

The market in imported botanicals was routine. New crop orris root was expected to be available this month. Licorice root was in routine demand. The uses of this item are so numerous that consumption is essentially without the ups and downs which are usually experienced in the case of more seasonally used botanicals. Papain was in fair demand with a wide variety of qualities and prices available to the consumer. Supplies were more than ample to cover demand at present.

Ergot—Demand was reported fair, on the whole. Consumer interest in ergot has declined from the level it once held in the opinion of some observers in the trade. Supplies were adequate to meet trade requirements while prices were easy.

Sharples Names Services Manager at Wyandotte Unit

Charles E. Webb, assistant to the general manager of the Sharples Chemicals Division of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, has been named manager of services at the division's Wyandotte, Mich., plant. His office will be responsible for the purchasing, accounting and office management functions.

Replacing Mr. Webb will be Albert Malmsten, cost engineer at the Wyandotte plant and formerly assistant to the plant manager. Mr. Webb, a chemical engineer, joined the Sharples organization immediately following graduation from Kansas State College in 1941. Mr. Malmsten, also an engineer and a graduate of the University of Michigan, has been employed in the Sharples plant since 1948. He was formerly associated with the Ford Motor Company.

Miller Labs Is Formed

Samuel Miller has announced the establishment of Miller Laboratories, Inc., with sales and executive offices at 103 Park avenue, New York, and product development and manufacturing facilities in Clifton, N. J. Mr. Miller is president of the concern.

The new pharmaceutical firm will introduce a series of products based on a portfolio of patents in the chemical and packaging fields. Mr. Miller previously was executive vice-president of Schenley Laboratories, Inc.

CSMA Publishes Agenda Of Its Mid-Year Meeting

Proceedings of the mid-year meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturing Association, held last May in Chicago, are now available in printed form, the association has announced. Containing complete transcript of more than forty technical and marketing papers, in addition to reports of 1954 surveys of aerosol, insecticide, and brake fluid production, the spiral-bound booklet covers the latest work of the trade associations aerosol, automotive, insecticide, disinfectant and sanitizers, soap-detergents-sanitary chemica. products, and waxes and floor finishes divisions.

Other sections of the book include lists of officers, committees, and membership of the trade association, and copies of all official committee reports presented at the Chicago meeting. Orders for the 216-page proceedings, priced at $7.50 per copy in the United States and $8 outside the continental United States, should be addressed to the association secretary, H. W. Hamilton, 50 East 41st street, New York 17.

Natural Gas Pact Signed By Texas Eastern, Pemex

A contract between Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) and Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, Houston, Tex., was signed last week providing for the sale by Pemex of an initial quantity of 100,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily to Texas Eastern for a twenty-year period.

The contract has been under discussion since March, 1953. At the outset, Pemex will receive an annual income of about $5,000,000 as a result of the pact. In addition to the initial 100,000,000 cubic feet, Pemex must offer Texas Eastern up to another 100,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas as new reserves are discovered.

The contract has been approved by the Mexican Secretary of Economy and it specifies that Texas Eastern must make an application to the Federal Power Commission for a certificate for the necessary facilities to receive delivery of the gas from Pemex at the Rio Grande River.

Pfizer Picks J. L. deCillis To Direct Market Research

Appointment of Joseph L. deCillis as director of Market research was announced last week by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. deCillis was formerly manager of the company's new product development department.

Mr. deCillis joined Pfizer in 1948 as a production supervisor. He became assistant head of the antibiotic recovery department at the company's Groton, Conn., plant in 1951. The following year he joined the new product development department in Brooklyn and was named manager of the department in 1954.

Cyanamid Division Fills Western Chemical Position

The fine chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced the appointment of Hamilton E. Clark as western regional sales manager. Mr. Clark, whose offices will be located in Los Angeles, will direct the sales activities of the animal feed, pharmaceutical and food industry departments.

Carbide Offers Sorbic Acid

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon corporation, New York, has announced that "Sorbic," its trade name for refined sorbic acid for food use, is being produced at South Charleston, W. Va., in a new unit with capacity in excess of 1,000,000 pounds per year. Use of "Sorbic" to prevent mold growths is claimed in U. S. patent 2,379,294 held by Best Foods, Inc., who has licensed Carbide. The purchase of Carbide's "Sorbic" carries with it a sublicense to the user.

Explosives Plant to Be Built

DuPont Company of Canada, Ltd., has announced that construction is about to start on a $7,000,000 commercial explosives plant in West Ferris Township, five miles southeast of North Bay, Ontario. It is expected that the plant will go into production within fifteen months.

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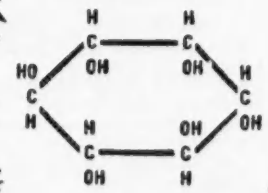

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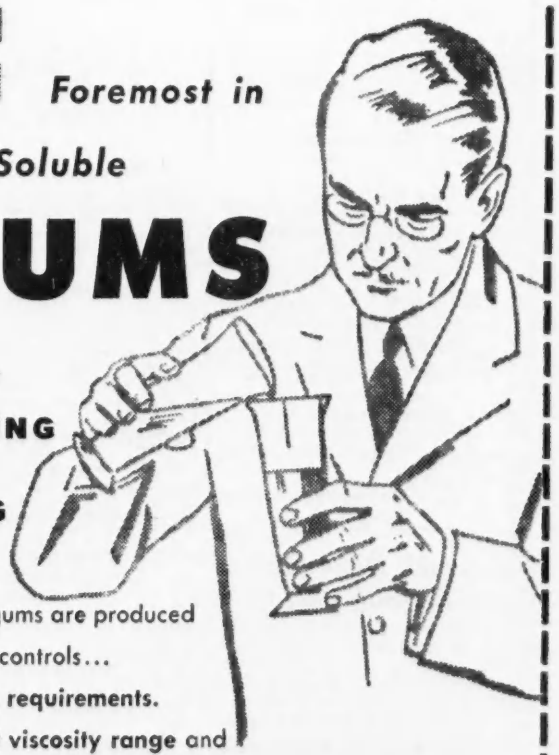

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Naugatuck Opens Latex Compounding Unit in N. C.

A new latex compounding plant that will speed service to the textile industry in the south, and other users of latex compounds, has been put into operation at Gastonia, N. C., by the Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company.

The plant will be capable of mixing any of the hundreds of natural and synthetic rubber latex formulations used in nearby plants of the textile, carpet and paper industries. Claude H. Allard, who has been a technical representative for Naugatuck Chemical in the south for the past five years, has been named branch manager at the new plant. He will manage the plant and also be sales manager of the Gastonia district.

Etho-Chemicals Described in Booklet

A booklet on etho-chemicals has been prepared by the chemical division of Armour & Co., Chicago, describing the properties and applications of the ethylene oxide derivatives of fatty acids, fatty amines and fatty amides. Designed to acquaint chemists and formulators with etho-chemicals, the booklet reviews the diversity of these surface active agents. Copies are available from the division's derivatives department at 1355 W. 31st street, Chicago 9.

Shell Chemical Appoints Market Development Mgr.

David L. Yabroff has been named manager of the market development department of Shell Chemical Corporation in New York. For the past two years Mr. Yabroff has been director of the agricultural research division of Shell Development Company in Denver, Colo.

Mr. Yabroff joined Shell Development Company in 1934 as a research chemist at the Emeryville research center in California. In 1948 he became an associate director in the research division of Shell Development and two years later was named associate director in the development division. He was named manager of manufacturing research for Shell Oil in New York in 1951. Succeeding Mr. Yabroff as director of the agricultural research division of Shell Development at Denver will be S. H. McAllister, an associate director in the research division at Emeryville since 1942.

Olin Mathieson Chooses Metals Unit Sales Head

Appointment of David T. Marvel, a vice-president of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, as vice-president in charge of sales of the metals division, has been announced by Thomas S. Nichols, president.

At the same time, Mr. Marvel has announced that operations of the metals division will be expanded with the establishment of separate sales organizations for brass and aluminum roll bond. In line with this move, E. W. Sherman, formerly sales manager of the metals division, has been appointed sales manager for all brass products. H. F. Devens, formerly assistant to the general manager, has been named sales manager for roll bond products.

Titanium Booklet Offered by duPont

An illustrated booklet giving data on the properties of titanium and discussing methods of fabrication has been issued by the pigments department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The booklet includes tables giving the mechanical properties of both alloyed and unalloyed grades of the metal, and comparative properties of titanium and other pure metals. It discusses methods of forging, annealing, rolling, descaling and pickling titanium sponge in primary fabrication, as well as sheet forming, machining, grinding, sawing and joining of titanium in secondary fabrication.

Oil Strike Made in Israel

Israel's first major oil strike was made last week at Heletz, thirty miles south of Tel Aviv, by Lapidoth Oil Company. Heletz is the former British-mandated area of Hulikat, site of considerable unsuccessful exploration work several years ago by Iraq Petroleum Company. The oil in the initial strike was reported to test 30.5 degrees gravity American Petroleum Institute standard, or roughly equal in quality to oil produced in the Kuwait area on the Persian Gulf. The oil discovery was made at a depth of 4,906 feet.

Ives-Cameron Names Two Salesmen

Ives-Cameron Company, Philadelphia, has announced the appointment of Richard W. Rollins and Joseph A. Bunn to its sales staff. Mr. Rollins will be located in Atlanta, Georgia, and Mr. Bunn, in Monroe, N. C.

Nat'l Distillers Completes New Pilot Plant Building

John E. Bierwirth, president of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, last week announced completion of a new $500,000 pilot plant building at the company's research laboratories in Cincinnati, Ohio. The new pilot plant building provides facilities for final testing of processes and products developed by the research laboratories.

The pilot plant building is an important step in the company's research and development program initiated in 1950 when National Distillers re-entered the chemical field with the production of metallic sodium at Ashtabula, Ohio. By 1951 the company had completed a modern research laboratory in Cincinnati, and this was virtually doubled in size only two years later to accommodate a growing number of important research projects.

With the addition of the new building, USI-National Distillers research facilities provide more than 36,000 square feet and accommodate a technical staff of over 125 for the development and practical evaluation of new chemicals and new processes. All research and pilot plant activities are under the supervision of Dr. Stuart Schott, director of research.

PHS Approves State Plans For Distribution of Vaccine

Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service last week announced approval of plans submitted by twenty-two states and territories for use of federal funds to distribute free polio vaccine. An additional sixteen plans have been received from states and territories and are being reviewed, Dr. Scheele said.

The states and territories with approved plans are:—Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, Hawaii and the Canal Zone.

These states can start drawing immediately upon $13,119,508 of the $30,000,000 which the past congress appropriated to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for purchase and administration of vaccine. Under the poliomyelitis assistance act, all states are entitled to receive grants under a formula based on the cost of vaccine, the state's per capita income, and its population of children under twenty, and pregnant women.

Koppers Acquires Firm Of Filter Manufacturers

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced that it has purchased all assets of Turner & Haws Engineering Company, West Roxbury, Mass., makers of a special line of filters for cleaning industrial air or gas. The purchase was made from the two owners, John Turner and Randle S. Haws.

Fred C. Foy, Koppers president, said that acquisition of Turner & Haws is a major step in Koppers' plans to provide industry with a complete line of modern equipment for recovery of solids which may be reused or other solids which pollute air when exhausted from industrial

ICA Key Post to Hollister

Walter K. Scott, a Department of State career official since 1945, has been named deputy director for management of the International Cooperation Administration. In his new post, Mr. Scott will be responsible for providing the management, advice, services and administrative facilities required in ICA's operations in Washington and sixty overseas missions. Before World War II, Mr. Scott was district manager for the Shell Oil Company in Wilmingtdn, N. C.

MCA Fills Technical Post

F. Gordon Stephenson has joined the staff of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association as assistant to the technical director. In addition to general technical assignments, Mr. Stephenson will supervise the association's chemical data sheet program. Mr. Stephenson had been with Cyril Bath Company, Solon, Ohio.

Casein World Output

—Continued from page 5

depending on output from the late flush period, he said. The United States, the principal importer of casein has increased its takings during the first six months of 1955 by more than 35 percent above receipts during the January-June period in 1954.

Mr. McCabe also noted that despite the firmness of the market for casein there have been no violent price changes and prices are generally under 1954. Prices from Argentina on an f.o.b. basis for July average about 19.4 cents a pound, one cent above the April price, but 1.8 cents under the July, 1954, price. New Zealand casein, which was quoted nominally on the London market during April at 20.6 cents a pound following slight price drops for Polish and French casein, was bringing 21.6 cents to 22.6 cents in July. Argentine casein prices on the New York market during the latter part of August, 1955, ranged from 23.5 cents to 25 cents a pound, up two to three cents from April, but one to one and a half cents under quotations for August, 1954.

Mr. McCabe pointed out that only the United States has maintained a relatively high price for non-fat dry milk solids and concluded that with the price being supported at 16 cents per pound there is no likelihood that United States production of casein will increase materially.

Air Pollution Funds Granted

The Public Health Service last week made ten grants totaling $295,367 to start a special program of research into air pollution problems. The grants were made from a $500,000 fund appropriated by congress earlier this year.

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SULFATE—800 bgs, Antwerp
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
ANILINE DYES—2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
5 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
38 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
35 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
24 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
14 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—60 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Visakhapatnam
ANTIMONY CONCENTRATES—4,530 bgs, Watson Geach, Lourenco Marques
REGULUS—350 cs, Antwerp
672 cs, Sibenik
ARABIC GUM—[illegible] bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
1,464 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
408 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
350 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
53 bgs, Port Sudan
ARSENIC, WHITE—83 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,499 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
400 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
BARBASCO ROOT—125 bls, Astoria Pan Americana, Callao
BEESWAX—20 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Sanchez
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
34 bgs, Havana
17 bgs, Tampico
14 bbls, Cap Haitien
BISMUTH—75 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLANC FIXE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
CADMIUM—20 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
100 cs, Danwill Co, Rotterdam
88 cs, Antwerp
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—6 dms, American Roland Corp, Rotterdam
CANANGA OIL—8 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
CANDELILLA WA—1,054 bgs, Tampico
CARDAMOM SEED—9 cs, Wm E Martin, La Libertad
CARMINE—5 cks, Guaranty Trust Co, Harve
CARNAUBA WAX—250 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahiba
125 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Parnahiba
188 bgs, D F Young, Parnahiba
63 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Parnahiba
151 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Parnahiba
375 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Parnahiba
959 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Parnahiba
876 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Parnahiba
133 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Fortaleza
500 bgs, Grace National Bank, Parnahiba
614 bgs, Frank B Ross, Parnahiba
333 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
889 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Cabedelo
233 bgs, J H Schroder, Fortaleza
529 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
55 bgs, Poons Co, Fortaleza
111 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
1,321 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
188 bgs, J W Hanson, Parnahiba
878 bgs, River Plate Corp, Parnahiba
75 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Parnahiba
167 bgs, Hamburg
1,063 bgs, Parnahiba
CASEIN—2,024 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
2,900 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUTSHELL LIQUID—230 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
160 bbls, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cochin
55 bbls, Marine Trust Co, Cochin
CASTOR BEANS—389 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Gonaives
200 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port de Paix
2,069 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
2,600 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bahia
6,334 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
2,438 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
524 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
185 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port Au Prince
OIL—208 tons, Calcutta
CHERRY SEED—27 bgs, Hanover Bank, Rijeka
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CINNAMONLEAF OIL—5 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
QUILLS—50 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
100 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
50 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
50 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Calvert Vavasseur, Colombo
CLOVE—70 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Antalaha
300 bgs, Wood & Selick, Antalaha
800 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
100 bls, George Lueders & Co, Zanzibar
COALTAR DYES—27 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
8 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
3 dms, Rotterdam
COCILLANA BARK—106 bls, S B Penick & Co, Arica
COCONUT OIL—449 tons, Ludo & Luym Corp, Cebu
300 tons, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—330 bls, Antwerp
CRATAEGUS FRUIT—52 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
CRESYLIC ACID—446 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—54 cs, Colombo
DAMMAR GUM—35 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Bangkok
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
351 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—500 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—4 cs, Dorf International Ltd, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—122 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
EARTH COLOR—1,300 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
198 dms, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Mitsubishi Bank, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—190,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
202,351 bbls, Shell Caribbean Oil Co, Punta Cardon
104,761 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
199,804 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
14,822 tons, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Point a Pierre
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GARLIC OIL—10 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Kobe
POWDER—100 cs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Yokohama
GELATIN—300 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Antwerp
204 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
GERMANIUM—1 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
OXIDE—59 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
GLUE—20 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
STOCK—348 bdls, John Gorvers & Co, Puerto Plata
GLYCERINE—113 dms, R P Casado, Havana
40 dms, Otto Gerdau, Yokohama
GRAPHITE — 650 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
515 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
100 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
300 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
250 bgs, Hanover Bank, Colombo
GUARANA SEED—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Belem-Para
GYPSUM—10,804 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
6,303 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HENNA LEAVES—97 bls, National City Bank, Port Sudan
ICHTHAMMOL—5 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
INDIGO—12 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—160 kgs, North Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—7 bls, Manaus
KOLA NUTS—1,150 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LAUREL LEAVES—200 bls, MJ Golombeck, Split
WAX—72 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Buenaventura
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Calvert Vavasseur, Cochin
28 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
28 dms, Credit Suisse, Cochin
6 dms, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
5 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
12 dms, Cochin
LICHEN QUERCUS—20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Split
LICORICE ROOT—160 bgs, Antwerp
LITHARGE—167 dms, Tampico
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—60 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—46 cs, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
16 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
7 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—16,830 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM SULFATE—60 kgs, Conray Products Co, Hamburg
MANGROVE BARK—1,420 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
564 bgs, Nacala
EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MENTHOL—241 cs, River Plate Corp, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
MERCURY—74 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
700 flks, Rijeka
MINERAL WAX—20 bgs, Vera Cruz
MINT OIL—3 dms, Tangier
MOLASSES—550 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—100 bgs, Hoffman Bros, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—209 bgs, C Gulden, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—2,020 bgs, Rotterdam
NICKEL CATALYST—48 dms, Cosmo Metal Alloys Corp, Vera Cruz
SULFATE—300 bbls, Kolen Trading Co, Bremen
100 bgs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
p-NITROPHENOL—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—237 bgs, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—61 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
22 dms, Ungerer & Co, Itajai
114 dms, Nords Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro
OITICICA OIL—150 dms, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
300 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
175 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—52 bbls, Aroma Food Corp, Seville
ORANGE PEEL—44 bgs, Cap Haitien
OURICURY WAX—87 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
PAPAIN—50 cs, Whitehall Shipping Co, Mombasa
170 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
20 cs, R J Lepow, Tanga
11 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
65 cs, Mombasa
PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,605 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Geilco Inc, Bremen
1,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Hamburg
500 bls, C La Fard, Hamburg
500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
2,020 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Lion Trading Co, Hamburg
500 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
2,238 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
2,155 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,500 bls, C LaFard, Bremen
1,000 bls, W Heimann, Bremen
10,472 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, L E Page, Bremen
1,250 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
4,350 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
4,900 bls, Trans Sohere Trading Co, Bremen
2,250 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,470 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
280 bgs, Singapore
350 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
234 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, R Budenhop Corp, Singapore
210 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
570 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
480 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
280 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
40 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, Colombo
600 bgs, Cochin
RED—237 bgs, Mombasa
WHITE—70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—400,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
119,634 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedres
PIMENTO—640 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
80 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
LEAF OIL—3 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
4 dms, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
100 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLYISOBUTYLENE—370 ctns, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—20 dms, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
CHLORIDE—4,000 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Venice
2,000 bgs, Venice
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—78 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—250 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SILICATE—400 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—1,070 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Havre
7 cks, General Foods Corp, Rotterdam
PRUSSIAN BLUE—2 dms, Transatlantic Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
PYRENE—1 dm, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—40 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
100 dms, Brown Bros, Mombasa
127 bls, John Powell & Co, Dar es Salaam
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QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,638 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
2,133 bgs, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
ROSEWOOD OIL—19 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Belem-Para
15 dms, Givaudan Corp, Belem-Para
209 dms, Manaus
SACCHARIN—20 cs, Malcolm Gregg Co, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Superintendence Co, Split
100 bls, Louis Furth, Split
400 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Split
200 bls, Split
OIL—8 tins, Ungerer & Co, Split
SAGO FLOUR—549 bgs, Bank of India A & C, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, H M Kleiner Co, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD—372 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Madras
72 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Madras
OIL—3 cs, Roure-DuPont Inc, Madras
17 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Madras
5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
5 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynaud, Madras
7 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Calcutta
5 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Madras
SCARLET BASE—3 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Antwerp
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Trucker & Cross Ltd, Calcutta
1,750 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
1,250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Corp, Calcutta
600 bgs, MacLac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
700 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
800 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Johanas & Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
500 bgs, Calcutta
SERPENTINA ROOT—112 bgs, Meer Corp, Calcutta
135 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—706 bgs, Alexandria
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
150 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, A Kramer, Calcutta
250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
55 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta
1,476 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SIENNA EARTH—200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn
SILICA GEL—25 bgs, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—499 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CHLORITE—100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
CYANIDE—120 dms, Rotterdam
55 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SILICOFLUORIDE—334 bgs, Samin Corp, Kobe
SULFUR—10,231 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Puerto Libre
TALC—19,210 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA—700 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
480 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
FLOUR—500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Manton Trading Corp, Bangkok
1,333 bgs, Poons Co, Itajai
3,000 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
500 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Santos
500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
2,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
3,500 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
766 bgs, Geismar & Co, Majunga
987 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tjirebon
2,670 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
834 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Itajai
TERPINE HYDRATE—3 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
THALLIUM SULFATE—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—60 cs, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
5 cs, D Hauser, Kobe
4 cs, D Hauser, Yokohama
TOLU BALSAM—2 dms, Meer Corp, La Libertad
TURMERIC—46 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Madras
VANADIUM—1,564 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—69 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
48 cs, Dammann & Co, Antalaha
48 cs, L A Champon & Co, Antalaha
25 cs, Antalaha
24 cs, Marseille
WATTLE EXTRACT—351 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WOOL GREASE—80 dms, Irving Trust Co, Kobe
52 dms, Robinson Wagner, Trieste
52 dms, B Whittam, Trieste
ZINC SULFIDE—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Hamburg

Baltimore

GLYCERINE—92 dms, L Pasternak Co, Montevideo
POTASSIUM MURIATE — 2,180 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,036 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires

Boston

TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,776 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
1,300 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Santos

Los Angeles

ARABIC GUM—193 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Port Sudan
BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, to order, Alexandria
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
COPRA CAKE—2,086 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
EARTH COLOR—900 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment, Bremen
900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
LINSEED OIL—2 dms, Overseas Shipping Co, Copenhagen
LIVER OIL—100 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
MOLASSES—7,696 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Manzanillo
PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, Van Waters & Rogers, Rotterdam
600 bls, Downey Fertilizer Co, Hamburg
750 bls, H V Nootbar Co, Bremen
250 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
POLYVINYL CHLORINE—395 bgs, Universal Transcontinental, Le Havre
SODIUM BICARBONATE—794 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,001 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, American Key Products Co, Bangkok
UREA—1,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
WHITING—200 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC CHLORIDE—50 dms, Antwerp

Norfolk

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,198 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,400 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Beira
2,600 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
240 bgs, Beira
CASTOR OIL—203 tons, Rohm & Haas, Madras
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,200 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Bordeaux
GYPSUM 4,180 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HORNMEAL—993 bgs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires
MAGNESITE—2,300 tons, Rijeka
NAPHTHALENE—900 bgs, Antwerp
1,425 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—150 dms, Phila National Bank, Seville
235 bbls, Seville
PEANUT OIL—336 tons, Dreyfus Co, Durban
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,200 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PETROLEUM CRUDE—187,633 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandar
254,151 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
111,936 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Tripoli
61,650 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
43,966 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
212,038 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
207,321 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar
111,919 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
341,752 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
255,001 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
150,325 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
202,091 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
134,638 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
111,784 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
POTASSIUM MURIATE — 4,362 tons, Bank of America, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,038 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
817 bgs, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—1,382 bgs, Brisbane
SHELLAC—65 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremerhaven
TALC—1,600 bgs, Moore & Munger, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—233 bgs, Geismar & Co, Majunga
VANILLA BEANS—49 cs, Madagascar
WATTLE EXTRACT—827 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
ZIRCON SAND—6,658 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—133 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,120 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
2,600 bgs, Lourenco Marques
656 bgs, Durban
CASEIN—400 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
136 bgs, Buenos Aires
COCONUT OILCAKE—2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
MEAL—31,332 bgs, Northern Vegetable Oils Ltd, Rabeul
COPPERAS—500 bgs, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Rotterdam
COPRA—1,000 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tabaco
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
1,000 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
500 tons, American Trust Co, Bulan
CAKE—4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
195 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
3,040 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
MEAL—3,000 bgs, Northern Vegetable Oils Ltd, Suva
COTTON LINTERS—100 bls, Anglo California National Bank, Cutuco
CURARE—5 bxs, Taylor & Dean Inc, Callao
EARTH COLOR—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FORMIC ACID—10 dms, I M Sobin, Hamburg
GLYCERINE—80 dms, Ataka N Y Inc, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—600 bgs, London
LIVERMEAL—600 bgs, National City Bank, Lylleton
NAPHTHALENE—100 bgs, Carnegie Chemical Manufacturing Co, Amsterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—4 bbls, Bremen
SULFATE—60 bgs, Bremen
p-NITROPHENOL—97 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Kobe
NUTMEG—12 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
PEATMOSS—850 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
614 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Hamburg
1,300 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
350 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, Nurserymens Exchange, Bremen
550 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
700 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
250 bls, Intern Expeditors, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—50 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
459 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—279,609 bbls, Tidewater Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
SALICYLIC ACID—30 dms, U S Factors Ltd, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cutuco
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
TAPIOCA—62 bgs, Singapore
FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp

NY AIC Will Meet on October 20 To Honor Past Chapter Chairmen

"A Bird's-Eye View of the Chemical Profession" will be the title of a talk to be presented by Dr. Otto Eisenschiml, chairman of the board of Scientific Oil Compounding Company, before the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Chemists on October 20, at the Chemists' Club, New York. This meeting will be held in honor of all past chairmen of the New York Chapter. Gold keys will be presented to all living past chairmen. The meeting, open to all interested persons, will start with cocktails at 5:30 p.m., with dinner at 6:30 p.m., followed by the presentation of awards to past chairmen, and Dr. Eisenschiml's talk.

Chemical Marketing Meeting Set for Tonight in New York

"Engineering and Production Look at Sales" will be the topic of the first meeting of 1955-56 season of the chemical marketing and economics group, New York section, American Chemical Society, to be held tonight at 7:45 p. m. in the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation building cafeteria, 30 East 42nd street, New York.

Dr. J. Lee Marsh, director of engineering, H. B. Division, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Company, will discuss the relationships between chemical salesmen and engineers. He will suggest ways for salesmen to approach their customers' engineering decisions. Cooperation between company sales and design engineering departments will be stressed. Fred S. Rooney, General Production Manager, Westvaco Mineral Products Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, will present the production man's views on sales.

Sumner Chemical Company Observes Twentieth Birthday

Sumner Chemical Company last week observed the twentieth anniversary of its founding at Zeeland, Mich., site of its headquarters and major plant.

Ralph L. Ericsson, executive vice-president of the company, reported that sales were up 40 percent during the first half of this year over the comparable period in 1954. He attributed the company's sales growth primarily to the diversification of its product line and heavy research expenditures for the improvement of processes carried on for its customers.

Sumner plans to accelerate both phases of its expansion for the rest of 1955, Mr. Ericsson announced. He pointed out that three separate plant expansions are currently in progress for custom industrial assignments of a nature that could not be disclosed.

Among the recent technical developments of Sumner, he added, has been the introduction of new compounds in the amine category, following the installation of hydrogenation equipment. These compounds are being studied for applications in other fields as well as the pharmaceutical. Other developments involve the textile field.

Reviewing the company's recent history, Mr. Ericsson said that 95 percent of all sales in 1954 were of products added to the line during the past seven years. At that time, there were five major products. The number has in recent times exceeded sixty-five.

G. J. van Zoeren and E. J. dePree, both recently retired, were welcomed at the anniversary celebration. Mr. van Zoeren was engaged by the founders of Sumner in 1935 to begin the first experimental work there. Mr. dePress organized the company with Dr. Lucas P. Kyrides in 1935.

Pabst Laboratories Offers Guanosine Mononucleotides

Pabst Laboratories, a division of Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has announced the availability of three 5'-mononucleotides of guanosine:—GMP (guanosine-5'-phosphate), GDP (guanosine-5'-diphosphate) and GTP (guanosine-5'-triphosphate). This series of compounds is said to be of interest in research studies, such as in the metabolism of carbohydrates, fats, proteins and nucleic acids, muscle contraction, and photosynthesis. The Pabst 5'-mononucleotides are spectroscopically homogeneous and are available as readily soluble sodium salts of high purity, the makers stated.

Purocaine Names Dr. Keller

Purocaine, Inc., Hockessin, Del., has appointed Dr. J. L. Keller technical director in charge of plant and laboratory operations. Dr. Keller, who was formerly director of chemical market development of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, will concentrate his activities on new product development and a program of product diversification.

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DMEA Signed Thirteen New Exploratory Pacts in August

Defense Minerals Exportation Administration executed thirteen new exploration contracts during August, raising to a grand total of 809 the number of contracts since the start of the program four years ago. Of the total, 581 contracts had been cancelled or terminated by the end of August, leaving only 228 contracts still in force.

The total estimated exploration cost of the 809 contracts is $38,102,734, with the federal government's share not to exceed $23,301,932. Of the 228 contracts in force at the end of August, total exploration cost is estimated at $20,526,884 of which the government's participation is not to exceed $12,266,255.

The thirteen contracts executed during August cover explorations in five states and Alaska and involve operations for discovery of uranium, mica, mercury and lead-zinc. Largest estimated exploration cost was $118,720 for a mercury project in Alaska. The one lead-zinc contract involved an exploration cost of $59,570; the three uranium contracts, $63,528, and eight mica contracts totaled $35,868.

Pennsalt Fills Three Posts In Household Products Dept.

Harold A. Fletcher, sales manager of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's household products department, has announced the following appointments:—James H. Hadley, jr., regional sales supervisor of the department's north central territory, with headquarters in Dubuque, Iowa; Richard J. Arbo, sales representative for the southeast territory with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala., and Harvey R. Bettis, sales representative in Oklahoma with headquarters in Oklahoma City.

Mr. Hadley joined Pennsalt in 1944 as a household products salesman. In his present capacity, Mr. Hadley's staff will consist of seven salesmen and his line with include "Lewis Lye," the "Knox-Out" brand of insecticides and "Frost," a powdered household bleach. Mr. Arbo formerly was associated with Campbell Wholesale Grocery Company, Mobile, Ala., while Mr. Bettis had been associated with Pennsalt Boone Wholesale Grocery Company of Oklahoma.

Carbide Offers Plasticizers With an Anti-Oxidant Added

"Flexol" plasticizers 810 (a higher alcohol phthalate), and 10-10 (didecyl phthalate), compounded with an anti-oxidant are now available from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. These plasticizers, with the added anti-oxidant, are designated "Flexol plasticizer 810x" and "Flexol plasticizer 10-10x."

Addition of an anti-oxidant improves the heat aging properties of 810 and 10-10 in vinyl compounds designed for high-temperature use, such as vinyl electrical insulation compounds, the company reported. No premium is being charged for the addition of the anti-oxidant.

Barbiturates Loophole

—*Continued from page 3*

port for such a move within government circles.

As a less drastic step but at the same time increasing the measure of control over distribution, the other proposition has been proposed that unauthorized possession—that is, possession of the drugs without a doctor's prescription—be made a federal offense. Officials believe this would go a long way towards breaking up the illicit traffic.

Mr. Larrick told the committee that for many years the Food and Drug Administration has been aware of the fact that barbiturates, while very useful drugs in medicine, are especially dangerous because, like the narcotics and some other drugs, susceptible individuals find their effects psychologically satisfying and they are inclined to use them for that reason.

He noted that the FDA act makes very little distinction between barbiturates and other dangerous drugs. The only special provision names barbiturates (among a number of other drugs) as habit-forming drugs and that fact must be stated on the label, along with other information. Since these and other dangerous drugs are restricted to dispensing only on prescription, the warning about habit formation has no value to the consumer receiving the drug in a package with prescription labeling on it, he said.

Mr. Larrick said that the FDA has never been able to estimate how many people may be using these drugs to excess. The annual production is huge, last year about 798,000 pounds, he continued. This would make over 3,000,000,000 capsules of one and one-half grains of the usual size dose or an average of about eighteen doses per year for each man, woman and child in the United States. He said that some of the output is exported and FDA has never been able to arrive at any estimate of how much is used in this country.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Business was fairly active in textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers not only absorbed larger quantities for prompt needs, but showed increased interest in later requirements. Market tone continued steady. The only exception was in potato starch, which was reduced for spot delivery due to the lower cost of new crop starch.

Trading in potato starch has improved for prompt delivery at lower prices, with good volume of business awaiting increased offerings later in the month when the new season's production gets into full swing.

Consuming inquiry for tapioca flour replacements continued active for prompt and forward delivery. Trading was reported of good volume for nearby at current steady prices. Offers for shipment were moderate and closely held. Reports from the Far East stated that sago flour shipments were unavailable at present and the market was a nominal affair. This has created a steadier tone in the local market, though quotations for spot delivery were unchanged. Egg derivatives continued firm, reflecting the strength of the egg market. Recent price advances has increased consuming demand for egg albumin and yolk.

Shoe production in August increased to 54,000,000 pairs, exceeding all other Augusts on record, it was reported by Tanners Council. Only once before, March, 1955, has production been higher than in August. The August output was 11.3 percent ahead of August, 1954, except misses' and children's shoes where output was lower than a year ago.

Shoe manufacturers estimated September production at approximately 49,500,000 pairs, or 15.7 percent more than in September, 1954, when 42,795,000 were produced. Output in the first eight months was 10.5 percent larger than in the same period last year with gains, by types, ranging from a low of 3 percent for infants and babies, to highs of 14.8 percent and 14.5 percent for "all other" and "men's," respectively. The September estimate makes a nine months' total of 439,079,000 pairs. This will represent a gain of 11 percent over last year and a 6 percent gain over 1953.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Potato starch, 1c. to 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 1, 1954
104.27	104.27	105.39	94.56

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates — Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in July totaled 9,690 tons, compared with 10,289 tons in June and 7,559 tons, July 1954, according to the Census Bureau. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 5,197 tons, July 31 against 3,792 tons, June 30. Market remained steady, with consumers taking sizable quantities against current contracts, Quotations were firm for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was fairly active for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Business was reported quite active for prompt delivery. Prices were without change and steady. Production in July was indicated at 1,720 tons, compared with 2,726 tons, in June and 1,507 tons, July last year. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 1,053 tons, July 31 against 575 tons, June 30.

Sulphonated Oils—Consumers stepped up demand for immediate delivery. Prices were well held at current levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Steady consuming demand absorbed the bulk of production. Stocks are ample and producers had little difficulty in making prompt deliveries. Prices were maintained at 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Good volume of business was passing for immediate requirements. Prices were well held for all grades. Gum was quoted at $9.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.89; dark $8.99 and white $8.73, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Conditions in this market were unchanged and steady. Buying was fairly active for prompt requirements. Quotations were without change. Pearl was quoted at $7.13 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York and powder, $7.25, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply increased 800,000 bushels to 21,085,000 bushels for the week ending September 23, compared with 15,429,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—This market continued firm, reflecting the strength of egg whites. Prices for flake were maintained at $1.80 to $1.85 per pound, and powder, $1.84 to $1.89 per pound, according to quantity and seller. Trading was reported quite active for prompt and later delivery. Technical was unchanged at 70c. to 85c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Egg Yolk—Market remained steady, but was not as strong as albumin. Buying interest was moderate. Prices were unchanged ranging from $1.09 to $1.13 per pound, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Consumers continued to show active inquiry for prompt and forward requirements. Fair volume of business has been booked for October forward delivery at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine. Idaho producers have not as yet announced quotations for new production. Lower cost of new crop starch has resulted in reduced quotations for spot delivery. Spot stocks declined to 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—Offers for shipment from primary sources were unavailable and market was merely nominal. Stocks on spot were unchanged and steady. Raw was quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Active inquiry continued for prompt and future delivery. Market was firm in Brazil, with moderate business reported at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment. Futures were named at the same figure. The spot market was well held at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Tanners continued to take moderate lots for actual needs. Market was steady and unchanged for all grades. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Consuming inquiry was more active for prompt shipment. Replacements were well held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, prompt, plus duty.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment were light and closely held at unchanged quotations. Buying interest was fairly active, with actual sales confined to prompt shipment. Assorted JI's were quoted at $58 per ton, ex dock, for prompt shipment; crushed, $82, and Bombay, $55, same basis. Extract was nominal at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Offers for shipment from Argentine were maintained at former levels. Trading was light and spotty. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was offered at 12 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent was 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Sumac—This market was dull and featureless, except from some interest in the extract. Extract, spray powder 50 percent tannin was unchanged at 21c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Trading was confined to an occasional lot for prompt shipment. Replacements were maintained at former levels. Cups were unchanged at $50 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; beards at $69 per ton. Extract was available at 7¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Buying interest continued restricted to prompt shipment. Trading was limited. Market remained steady at current quotations. Fair average bark was quoted at $99 per ton, exdock, and merchantable, $96, same basis, prompt shipment. East African extract was held at 9¾c. per pound, and South African, 10c., exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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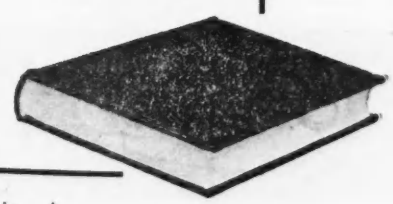

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavoring

The spot market continued to strengthen on two oils of importance last week, namely sandalwood and citronella. The situation in sandalwood oil appears to be deteriorating and it was the opinion of many observers in the trade that the current shortage of this oil would get worse before it gets better. As far as could be ascertained, the shippers of sandalwood logs from source have been holding back on offers. To what extent the government there was curtailing exports of the wood was not definitely known but it appeared to some sources here that the government at origin was trying to force American dealers to buy crude sandalwood oil rather than logs remains to be seen. Some dealers in essential oils have been doing this but there are varied opinions as to the quality of the oil produced from either method.

Formosan (Java-type) citronella oil advanced 25 cents in the spot market. Stocks of this oil have dwindled to a low level and the outlook for the immediate future was for continued firmness in price. A number of factors have contributed to the rise in this oil. Adverse weather conditions were responsible for curtailing production yields while the tense situation in Formosa which has been threatened by invasion from Red China for several months has stimulated a bullish market in the oil. Ceylon citronella oil has not been affected, pricewise, by the bullish trend in the Formosan oil as yet. It was firm, however. The mint oils continued about the same as the preceding week. Peppermint oil quotations continued easy while spearmint held steady.

The seeds and spices market was sporadic last week. The elimination of the export tax on pepper by the Indian government has not affected the market too much. Black pepper actually advanced 2 cents on spot last week while white pepper declined 1 cent. Caraway and Indian celery seeds were up ½ cent while poppy seeds, pimento and sage were stronger. Cumin and Indian fenugreek seed declined on spot, the former ¼ cent and the latter, ¼ cent per pound.

Essential Oils

Anise—The market continued firm for this commodity, with very little genuine anise oil about. The range of $3.25 to $4 per pound continues as it has over previous weeks.

Bay—This commodity continues to show a firm market, with Puerto Rican 50-55 percent grade selling at $1.80 to $2.75 and 55-60 percent grade ranging between $2.10 and $2.50. The price range for West Indian, 55-60 percent continued at $1.85 to $2.40 per pound.

Bois de Rose — Brazil bois de rose continued at its previous listing of $4.55 to $5.60 per pound. The market was steady and supplies ample to meet trade needs.

Camphor — A steady market for this product was reported with sales continuing good and production and sales remaining even. Prices for both sassafrassy and white oils remained unchanged.

Citronella—The spot market continued to strengthen on citronella oil last week. Formosan (Java-type) oil advanced 25c. per pound and the low of the market was currently $2.25. There were believed to be only small quantities on hand at this price and the overall trend appeared to be toward further advances in this market.

The current trend in Java-type citronella oil was due to several factors. Inquiry was good, while offerings from origin were scarce and adverse weatner conditions have damaged the crop yield substantially this year. Also the tense situation with regards to the omnipresent threat of invasion from the Chinese mainland has contributed to the strength of the market there. Ceylon quality citronella oil quotations have not been affected by the rise in the Formosan material as yet, it was noted.

Peppermint—The spot market continues to ease in the face of reports of lower priced offerings from the country. The crop yield this year was higher than last year and it appeared likely that the market would continue to soften until some level of stability is achieved. Supplies were adequate to meet current demand and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Sandalwood — Prices continued very strong in view of the extremely small spot stocks held in dealers' hands. The current market ranged from $19 upward with sales at this figure limited mainly to 25 and 50 pound lots. Those essential oils dealers fortunate enough to possess some sandalwood oil stock have been parceling out the oil in small quantities in order to spread the little that is available around to more consumers. The outlook was for continued strength in this market since offerings of sandalwood logs from origin have virtually ceased.

Spearmint — The spot market held steady last week with prices at stable levels. Reports from the country indicated that producers were holding the price line and in view of the fact that production this season was off as a result of crop damage earlier in the year, it appeared virtually certain that the coming months would see continued firmness in this item.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzophenone—Production of benzophenone totaled 202,000 pounds in 1954, according to a report issued by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales totaled 181,000 pounds with an overall value of $207,000 and a unit value of $1.14 per pound.

Rhodinol—Production of rhodinol last year aggregated 8,000 pounds while sales amounted to 9,000 pounds. Total value of sales was $223,000 while the average unit value amounted to $24.53 per pound.

Safrol—Sales of safrol totaled $156,000 last year with an average unit value of $1.10 per pound, according to the Tariff Commision. Production of safrol totaled 256,000 pounds while overall sales amounted to $142,000.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—The spot market continued unchanged from the previous week's level with Mexican seed still very scarce and Spanish quality remaining at 28c. to 29c. per pound.

Caraway Seed—Dutch caraway again shifted last week, this time climbing ½c. to 18c. The commodity had stood at 18c. for a number of weeks, only to decline to 17½c. two weeks ago. The market was considered steady.

Celery Seed—Indian celery seed climbed to a range of 16¼c. to 16½c. from its old position of 16c. French celery seed remained steady at 30c.

Cumin Seed—Iranian cumin seed dropped ¼c. to 11¾c. last week. Turkish cumin continued at 12c.

Fenugreek Seed—Both Indian and Moroccan fenugreek seed dropped from the previous listing of 9c. to a span of 8½c. to 9c.

Ginger—The small spot stocks of Jamaica ginger were whittled down further last week and in keeping with continued high prices abroad, moved higher. The other grades have not yet moved up

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway seed, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, citronella, Java-type, 25c. per lb.
Sandalwood, $1.50 per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaican, 2c. per lb.
Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 2c. per lb.
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, 2½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cumin seed, ¼c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, white, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 1, 1954
134.72	134.56	134.59	138.10

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended September 23

New York

Aniseed (5 lots), 486 bags: filthy.
Black pepper (11 lots), 1,079 bags: moldy.
Cassia (4 lots), 341 bales: filthy.
Gum karaya (11 lots), 783 bags: filthy.
Ginger (4 lots), 276 bags: live insects.
Mace, 16 cases: live insects.
Paprika (2 lots), 180 bags: filthy.
Rauwolfia root, 259 bags: moldy.
Sesame seed (2 lots), 300 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

proportionately but, as the fall demand increases, are expected to do so. Supplies in all grades are on the small side for this time of year. African ginger dropped to a span of 36c. to 37c., while Jamaica No. 2 climbed to 55c. and No. 3 climbed to 53c. Nigerian and Cochin remained unchanged.

Mace—Siauw mace siftings lifted its ceiling to $1.70 with the West Indian top price going up to $1.60. Further variations in price will be certain until the full extent of damage caused by the recent tornado is established.

Mustard Seed—Montana Oriental mustard seed rose from oblivion of non-availability to 9c. per pound. New crop yellow Montana seed was quoted at 9c. also.

Pimento—Jamaica pimento sold within a range of 87c. to 89c. last week, a climb from its earlier listing of 85c. Mexican pimento advanced to a range of 70c. to 71c. It had previously sold for 69c.

Poppy Seed—Argentine poppy seed advanced to 18c. last week and Dutch quality climbed to a 22c. to 22½c. price span. Polish seed moved from the old price of 19½c. to a span of 20½c. to 21c. Turkish seed continued unavailable and Iranian stood at the previous listing of 15c.

Pepper—Spot price for black Malabar pepper climbed to 41c. last week from its previous listing of 39c. White pepper dropped 1c. from previous 50c. to 49c. All imported types of red peppers are in short supply and newcrop shipments are several months off. The best qualities out of cold storage are firmly held and tend to advance with each sale. Newcrop Carolinas are being harvested and the quality is high, it was reported.

Sage—Dalmatian sage leaves climbed to 44½c. from its previous listing of 42c. last week, while Cretan sage continued at 11c. Italian sage was quoted at 21c.

Thyme—French thyme continued at a price range of 20c. to 22c. Spanish thyme was selling for 9c.

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Antibiotic Found Capable Of Attacking Plant Fungi

A powerful new antibiotic capable of combatting a variety of plant diseases has been developed by a team of researchers from the University of Illinois and the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Named filipin, the new antibiotic is said to attack a number of plant fungi but, at the same time, is regarded safe for the diseased plants. The new drug is expected to be valuable for seed treatment and the control of foliage diseases.

Tomato seeds and pea seeds received protection from common seed-rotting fungi, after being soaked in a solution of the antibiotic, according to the investigators. They also say that grey leaf spot, a semi-tropical blight of the tomato plant, was partially controlled with a spray of crude filipin.

Tests conducted by the scientists are interpreted to mean that the antibiotic is active against a large number of fungi which atack human beings, as well as plant fungi, but that it shows no activity against bacteria. They report that it also inhibits the growth of the protazoon, trichomonas foetus.

Filipin appears to belong to a new family of antifungal agents, the authors observe. They state that the antibiotic was obtained from a previously unreported organism, named streptomyces filipinensis, discovered in soil from the Phillipines. The new antibiotic is described in the current issue of the *Journal* of the American Chemical Society.

APhA Announces Winner Of Hospital Display Award

The American Pharmaceutical Association has announced that Sister Mary Jeanette, chief pharmacist at Mary Immaculate Hospital, Jamaica, N. Y., is to receive the award presented by the APhA for the best hospital pharmacy display during National Hospital Week. The event, sponsored annually by the American Hospital Association, was observed this year from May 8 to May 14.

The display award, consisting of a plaque, will be presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, to be held in conjunction with the convention of the APhA in Detroit, Mich., during the week of April 8, 1956.

Dihydrocholesterol Available, Winthrop-Stearns Announces

A limited quantity of dihydrocholesterol (3-betacholestanol) has been made available by the special chemicals division of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York.

Interest in dihydrocholesterol has been stimulated recently by a series of investigations showing that the compound acts as an antimetabolite for cholesterol. When included in the diet of laboratory animals, it was found, it tended to decrease the amount of cholesterol in the blood and in various other body organs. Winthrop is offering dihydrocholesterol at $150 per kilo, or at $18 per 100 grams.

Parke, Davis Appoints

Arthur W. Speed has been appointed field manager in the Toronto branch of Parke, Davis & Co. Mr. Speed will work under the supervision of L. M. Budd, branch manager. He joined Parke-Davis in 1942 as a sales representative. In 1946, he was assigned to medical service work in Edmonton and Calgary. He was promoted to field manager, with headquarters at Winnipeg in 1952, holding that post until his present appointment.

Rhodia Names Sales Rep

Rhodia, Inc., New York, has appointed W. C. Mackie technical sales representative on the Pacific coast for its aromatic chemicals and "Alamask" industrial reodorants. Mr. Mackie has established temporary headquarters in Pasadena, Calif. He will supervise sales and engineering in the fields of industrial odor control and abatement and will handle requirements in the perfume, cosmetic, drug, flavor and specialty markets.

NYQ Expands, Changes Phone

Due to a marked increase in its feed, food and beverage departments, The New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., has found it necessary to increase office space in its headquarters building at 50 Church street, New York. The change will take place on October 10. In making the change, in order to handle the increased influx of telephone calls, it has also been necessary to change the telephone number, which will in future be COrtlandt 7-2141.

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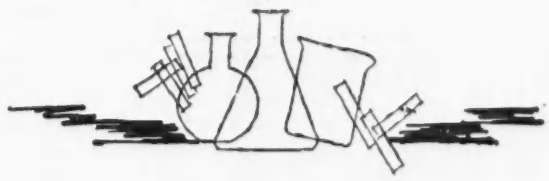
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Petrochemical Industry Data Published by Commerce Dept.

Factors affecting the future geographic distribution of the petro-chemical industry are examined in a publication made available by the Department of Commerce. The study of this industry was prepared for the department by the Department of City and Regional Planning of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The publication presents a location analysis for each of the various petro-chemicals derived chiefly from methane, ethylene, and acetylene. The study shows that the major factors to be considered in the location of a petrochemical plant are transport costs on raw materias and fuel gas, transport costs on the finished product, and the economies and diseconomies associated with plant size. For chlorinated petrochemicals, cost differentials on chlorine and its derivatives are another major consideration.

These cost factors vary widely among regions, while plant costs, interest and related charges, maintenance costs, cooling water costs, and even cost of labor and power are not expected to show much variation. Therefore, no major locational pulls or pushes are associated with these latter costs.

Although conclusions vary with respect to the individual petrochemicals, the publication states that in general the major portion of expansion in natural gas-based petrochemicals capacity will be seen in natural gas areas. However, some expansion will occur at or near major metropolitan market areas and gateway points, particularly in the Ohio valley, because of their general advantage in chlorine production. The publication, PB 111640 "Location Factors in the Petrochemical Industry," may be ordered from OTS, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., for $3.

Export-Import Bank Credit Is Extended to Eimco Corp.

The Export-Import Bank last week extended a line of credit of $800,000 to Eimco Corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah, to aid in financing of its export sales of chemical and metallurgical processing machinery, and mining and construction equipment.

Under the arrangement the company is required to obtain payment in cash of not less than 20 percent of the invoice value and to participate by carrying not less than 25 percent of the deferred payments. The Export-Import Bank will guarantee against default without recourse to the exported up to 75 percent of the deferred payments on each sale.

Carbide Division Appoints

James H. Ware has been named manager of production and engineering for chemicals and plastics by Union Carbide International Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Ware will direct the production, engineering, development, and construction activities in the overseas chemicals and plastics field of Union Carbide International, which handles export sales and overseas production operations.

Nopco Official Chosen

Alfred O. Brookes has been appointed assistant secretary of Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J. Joining Nopco in 1926, Mr. Brookes worked as a clerk and later as a bookkeeper. His most recent position with the company was that of chief accountant.

Frontier Product Mgr.

John W. Crowther has been appointed product manager for chlorinated products by Frontier Chemical Company, Wichita, Kan. Mr. Crowther will have charge of product specifications, development of markets and sales management of chlorinated solvents produced in facilities nearing completion at Wichita.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Some lead pigment prices were jogged upward by the advance in lead metal. Affected were dry red lead, lead monosilicate, white basic lead sulfate, litharge and orange mineral. Leaded zinc oxides were not changed, nor was metallic lead paste by press-time. Lead naphthenate and tallate remained steady in spite of the added pressure produced by the rise in the metal. In addition, white basic lead carbonate was raised ½ cent per pound effective Oct. 3, and white basic lead silicate went up ¼ cent per pound effective Oct. 3.

Prices of barytes were due to increase on October 1, with the amount of the advance ranging from $3.40 to $5 per ton. Blanc fixe quotations were raised, effective October 1, on the west coast by a producer. Prices for copper oxides, copper naphthenate and copper resinate were steady and quite firm because of the situation in the metal.

Prices for dioctyl phthalate were steady, with demand good and competition for all business continuing keen. Production of dioctyl phthalates, diethyl phthalate and dibutyl phthalate were down during July in comparison with their June levels, according to the Tariff Commission, reflecting the reduced operations in this industry during the period of vacation shutdowns. Shellac was steady on spot while forward quotations made no sizable shift from quotations previously heard. The Argentine was again able to report offers of casein, following the breaking off of contact during the recent political disturbance. The position of holders in that country remained basically unchanged.

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue, CP) during July dropped to 467 short tons, from 556 during the month before, according to a Census Bureau report. Chrome oxide green production in July was 457 tons, down from the 969 produced in the month before. Chrome yellow and orange output in July reached 2,078 tons, as compared to 2,372 produced in June. Molybdate chrome orange production totals came to 430 tons in July, down from the 588 reported for June. Zinc yellow (zinc chromate) production amounted to 447 tons in July, as compared with 639 tons in June.

Copper Oxides—Prices were found to be quite firm at existing levels, due to the firm situation in regard to the metal. Demand was reported good at the present, and supplies were just about adequate for market needs right now.

Lead Carbonate—Prices for dry white lead carbonate were not changed last week, when lead oxides and other lead pigments advanced. The basis for the increase was the rise in lead metal, which failed to provide sufficient impetus to change quotations for lead carbonate.

Lead Monosilicate—An advance amounting to 40 cents per 100 pounds was effected for lead monosilicate last week, in the wake of the increase in lead metal. This move brought the carlot price to 16.2c. per pound.

Lead Oxides—The upward movement in the priec of lead metal was the cause of adjustments in price schedules for a number of related pigments, among them lead oxides. An advance of ½c. per pound for dry red lead brought the carlot price for the 95 percent grade to 18c. The 97 percent grade also advanced ½c. to 18¼c., and the 98 percent grade moved up to 18½c., from 18c. Buying was said to be active at the present, and the market appeared quite firm at the new price level.

Lead, White Basic Sulfate—A price advance of ½c. per pound was effected for basic white lead sulfate as a result of the increase in lead metal. The upward move brought the carlot price to 16¼c. per pound, and the l.c.l. price to 17¼c. Prices did not change, however, for basic white lead carbonate and silicate.

Litharge—Following the advance of ½c. per pound for lead metal, litharge quotations advanced to a range of 17c. per pound in carlot quantities and 17½c. in l.c.l. shipments. The previous prices had been ½c. per pound lower.

Orange Mineral—Prices firmed in response to the higher quotations in effect for lead metal. The new price schedule for orange mineral became 21.10c. per pound in l.c.l. shipments. Buying was done at a steady pace following the posting of the new listing.

Peacock Blue Lakes—Production of 86,623 pounds was reported during the month of July by the Tariff Commission. This total was down sharply from the output of 285,689 pounds reported by the commission during the previous month.

Zinc Oxides—Both lead-free and the leaded zinc oxides were steady in price throughout the past week. The advances effected in a number of lead pigments did not extend to the leaded zinc oxides. Buying in these pigments was reported to be fairly well up to expectations, but did not show any unusual degree of activity. From the present until the end of the year, demands for zinc oxides and for other major pigments were expected to hold up fairly well. The market was well supplied at the present, it was stated by most producers.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead monosilicate, 40c. per 100 lbs.
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
97% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
98% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
White, basic sulfate, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, coml., powd., ½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, American, 50c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 1, 1954
97.26	97.23	97.22	97.05

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for June, and list May's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:—

	Production †July	†June
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	6,603,469	9,736,949
Adhesive resins	2,052,582	*2,264,209
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	1,921,583	2,469,273
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	7,611,574	10,616,257
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,853,360	3,522,095
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	6,947,811	8,820,871
Vinyl resins:—		
Total all types	54,818,128	56,117,522
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	23,851,395	28,044,262
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials, except styrene	7,082,638	7,977,736
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	1,290,841	2,032,802
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials, except styrene	622,301	677,608
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums), esterfied with glycerol	1,311,708	1,412,866
Esterfied with other alcohols (pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.)	2,023,797	*1,872,105
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,467,107	2,406,530
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,619,984	2,968,752
All other modifications	3,889,464	3,004,322
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	20,588,348	20,993,056
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	384,123	395,940

† Partly estimated.
* Revised.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate — July's output dropped to 1,490,972 pounds, according to figures released by the Tariff Commission. This was in comparison to the 3,027,347 pounds reported by the commission for the previous month.

Diethyl Phthalate—A total output of 861,737 pounds was reported for the month of July by the Tariff Commission. This was down sharply from the 1,993,903 pounds produced during June.

Dioctyl Phthalate — Prices remained steady throughout the past week as consumption held to a fairly steady level. Most makers felt that they were moving a satisfactory amount of material, although it was noted on all sides that competition was keen and becoming more so every day.

Production of dioctyl phthalates during

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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SUGGESTED USES: Anhydrous Aluminum Chloride is used as a heat polymerization catalyst for varnish, carbonizing wool, in the manufacture of dyestuffs, high octane gasoline, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, detergents, resins, rubber stabilizers, pour point depressants, antioxidents and raw materials for synthetic rubbers. We also produce a sublimed grade of Anhydrous Aluminum Chloride which is recommended where the high quality of the resublimed grade is not needed.
SPECIFICATIONS: (Resublimed). COLOR, white; SUBLIMATION min. 99% granular or lump, 98½% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE, none; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.01% (Sublimed). COLOR, light yellow to gray; SUBLIMATION min. 98% granular or lump, 97.5% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE max. 1.0%; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.05%.
PARTICLE SIZE: (Resublimed and Sublimed). POWDER—20 mesh; GRANULAR—4 + 20 mesh; LUMP—1 + 4 mesh—also special mesh sizes may be had to order.

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July came to 7,940,584 pounds, it was stated by the Tariff Commission. This was a decline from the output of 8,618,435 pounds that was reported during June by the commission.

Natural Resins

Copal, Dammar Gums—A good demand from most consumers kept material moving well, dealers stated. Prices were on an even keel, with replacement showing no marked trend either upward or downward. Most popular grades were in adequate supply.

Shellac—Latest quotations from the source failed to demonstrate any significant shift from those heard earlier. Buying was moderate in this country, with users covering their day-to-day needs, but refraining from making purchases very far ahead.

Fillers and Inerts

Barytes—Advances announced earlier were scheduled to go into effect October 1 and were due to bring the price of refined, white water; ground material shipped from E. St. Louis, Mo., to a quotation of $45 per ton. The same grade on an ex-warehouse, New York, basis, was raised to $65.10 per ton.

Blanc Fixe—A producer raised its quotations for material on the west coast by $10 per ton. There were, however, no changes in the grades and listings carried in OPD.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Sept.23	Mon. Sept.26	Tues. Sept.27	Wed. Sept.28	Thur. Sept.29
Drums—					
K	...	...	...	$8.55	$8.52
M	...	$8.55	$8.50	8.55	...
N	$8.54	...	8.52§	...	...
WG	8.57	8.56	8.52§	8.60	...
WW	...	8.66	8.68§	8.70	8.62§
Bags—					
G	...	8.64	...	...	...
M	8.45	...	...	...	...
N	8.56§	8.42	8.59	...	...
WG	8.80	...	8.64	8.75	...
WW	8.81§	...	8.85	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended Sept. 23)—M or better, $8.22½; N, $8.20; WG, $8.25.

Sales, USDA

1,275*	412*	1,062*	258*	483*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.70.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.56	...	.55¾	... .556
Sales	16,000¶	...	50,000¶	... 12,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—As the political situation in Argentina became more settled, contact was again made with principals in that country and it was possible for intersted parties in this country to obtain quotations. Indications were that material would remain firm at least until later in the year, when the arrival of new production made its influence felt on the market. Quotations last week for Argentine material on a delivered New York, duty paid, basis, were in a range of 25½ to 26½ cents per pound.

Copper Naphthenate—Prices were firm throughout the week because of the firm situation prevailing for copper metal. No changes were expected in the immediate future, although any further increase in copper would put added pressure on all related materials.

Lead Naphthenates—The rise in lead metal brought about no change during the week in lead naphthenate prices. A quotation of 17 cents per pound for 16 percent material in drums remained in effect. Lead resinate and tallate prices also were stable in spite of the rise in the metal.

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Gen'l Aniline Director

Dr. Robert R. Williams has been elected to the board of directors of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, and will also serve on the board's research committee. Dr. Williams is noted for his vitamin studies, and for the synthesis of vitamin B_1 in 1936. He was chemical director of Bell Telephone Laboratories from 1925 to 1946 and has been a director and assistant to the president of Research Corporation since.

Borden Fills Technical Posts Within Its Chemical Division

Appointments in the chemical divison of Borden Company, New York, include the naming of Martin G. Gale as director of technical service for the monomer department. John W. Maxwell has been appointed technical service manager for wood glues by the resin and chemical department of the chemical division.

Mr. Gale will head the company's technical service laboratory in Leominster, Mass. Mr. Maxwell joined Borden in 1950 and has been serving the company as a technical service and sales representative for wood glues in the New England area since 1953. In his new position, he will be in charge of the technical assistance program offered by the company by wood-glue users.

Petro-Tex Names Woerner

R. C. Woerner has been named director of the process engineering and design department of Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation, Houston Tex. As head of the newly-created department, Mr. Woerner will be in charge of work aimed at increasing the efficiency and output of the company's butadiene plant. Mr. Woerner was formerly general superintendent. Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation is owned jointly by Tennessee Gas Transmission Company and Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

Fluorspar's Second Probe

—*Continued from page 3*

small amounts of foreign fluorspar will be received under outstanding contracts during the remainder of the calendar year. Deliveries of foreign fluorspar contracted for under the domestic expansion program and the agricultural trade development act will continue through fiscal year 1958.

Considerable emphasis was placed by the domestic producers on the development of fluorspar industries in Spain, Italy and Mexico under financial assistance programs of the US government. These include a loan of $400,000 by the Export-Import Bank to a Spanish firm to purchase machinery and equipment in the US for expanding Spanish fluorspar production, as well as barter agreements between the Commodity Credit Corporation and Mexico for the exchange of US wheat for Mexican fluorspar.

It was claimed that these arrangements encourage the development of the fluorspar industries abroad. When shipments of the fluorspar to the United States for the stockpile are completed, it was contended the domestic producers will be threatened with further injury because the foreign suppliers will have to continue to ship to the United States, since this is the only major market for their output.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Meet Nov. 3

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club has announced that it will not hold a regular October meeting, and will hold its next regular meeting on November 3.

Sam Tour Picks Director For Chemical Department

Samuel T. Page has been named director of the chemical department of Sam Tour & Co., New York. Mr. Page has been with the Tour organization for six years. During World War II, Mr. Page was identified with Stone & Webster where he assisted in the laying out of butylene, butadiene and styrene plants for the government. Before that he was with the General Electric Company, was chief chemist in the laboratory of Atlantic & Gulf Fertilizer Company, and did research work on nitration of xylol to supplement toluol in TNT with Barrett Company.

Memphis PVLA Club Elects

N. T. R. Burton is the newly-elected president of the Memphis (Tenn.), Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Mr. Burton succeeds W. F. Bratton. Other newly-elected officers are:—Vice-president, A. P. Mills; secetary, Fred Lawrence; and treasurer, Corbin Braxton. Robert F. Sheahan was chosen as a delegate to the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association meeting in Washington, D. C., October 31 to November 2.

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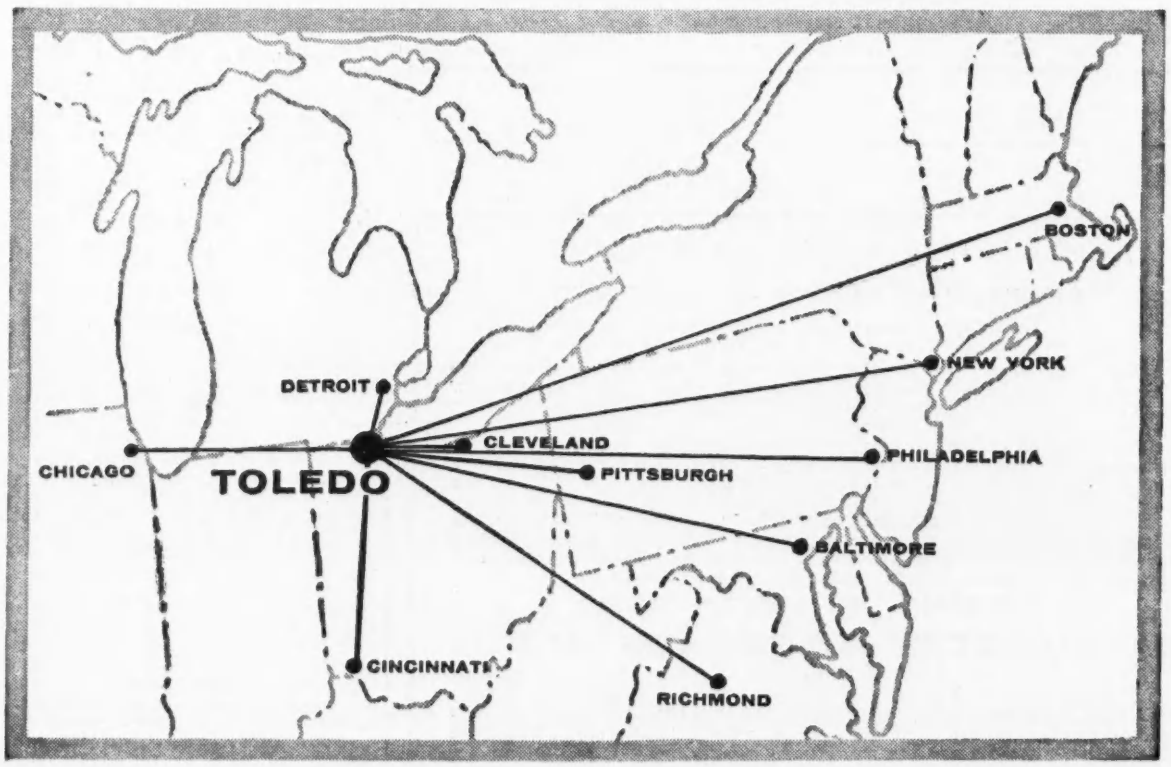

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active export business for cottonseed and soybean oils featured the oils and fats market last week. This strengthened the market and prices were boosted fractionally for edible oils, except peanut which was scarce and inactive. Refiners were liberal buyers of crude soybean oil for prompt and forward deliveries, which removed premiums for nearby oil. Exporters continued to dominate the crude cottonseed oil market taking sizable lots on a scale upward.

Crude coconut oil was firm and slightly higher with copra. Denatured palm kernel also was advanced, reflecting the higher cost of coconut.

Tallow and greases continued to move upward, advancing fractionally on increased export demand and some short covering. Offerings at the higher levels were scarce, with sellers quoting still higher levels. Other animal oils were unchanged, but steady.

Crude menhaden was stronger, and moderate lots were moved for shipment abroad at higher prices. Refined fish oils were unchanged, but remained firm at recent advance. Linseed oil was quiet, but steady for nearby delivery due to limited stocks, while futures were shadeable for tankcar business. Tung oil was unchanged, but could have been shaded due to increased selling interest. Demand for oiticica was light and quotations were more or less nominal.

In vegetable waxes, the strength of crude beeswax has strengthened refined grades which were firmly held at the recent advance. Consuming interest in carnauba continued restricted to actual needs. Spot stocks were unchanged and fairly steady, while the Brazilian market continued strong with offerings scarce. Japan wax continued easy on spot and stocks here were available below the cost of replacements from Japan.

Producers advanced shortening in bulk lots 1 cent per pound, due to higher cost of basic oils.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Consumers continued to limit purchases to prompt needs. Market was quotable unchanged and steady. Brazilian No. 1 oil was well held at 14c. to 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, as to seller.

Coconut—Crude continued firm, with shipments fractionally higher. Prompt shipment was advanced to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, following sales ⅛c. less. The New York market also was higher at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Corn—Trading was confined to nearby delivery. Crude was stronger with sales at 12¼c. pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt. Refined oil was higher at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, delivery.

Cottonseed—Market for bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued to move upward last week due to active export business in futures and crude cottonseed oil. Prices reached new highs for this move, but were not sustained. Estimates placed purchases of crude oil for export to more than 10,000 tons at steadily higher levels. Strength of soybeans and heavy export business for refined soybean oil were contributing factors. Liberal hedge selling was reported on a scale upward, with trade interests and commission houses on both sides of the market.

Crude cottonseed oil sold up to 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the southeast and 11¾c. in the Valley. Business was reported in Texas at 11½c. to 11¾c., as to location. On Friday crude reacted lower and early gains were reduced to ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound as a result of the withdrawal of export interest.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil totaled 1,913 tankcars in August, compared with 2,475 in July and 2,467, August last year. Visible supply at the end of August was estimated at 7,468 tankcars, against 17,543 for the same time last year.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended September 30 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
October	59	14.15	13.55	13.74@13.84
December	306	14.27	13.61	13.77@13.82
January	66	14.26	13.75	13.77@13.82
March	232	14.25	13.68	13.82S
May	114	14.75	13.70	13.85S
July	131	14.21	13.83	13.83@13.84

Total sales, 908 contracts.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor beans, $5 per ton.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Greases, ⅛c. to ½c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
refd., ¾c. to ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅛c. to ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 1, 1954
107.13	105.84	102.43	102.20

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil held at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. Cottonseed meal quoted at $59 per ton, sacked, Memphis; hulls, $7 per ton bulk and $12 sacked, with demand fair.

Linseed—Consumers stepped up demand for delivery against current contracts. New business was slow, but the market remained unchanged and steady, especially for nearby delivery. Stocks of available oil were reported tight and maintained on the basis of 13.7c. per pound, tankcars, exwarehouse Minneapolis and 13.4c. for first half October. Late October through the balance of the year deliveries were shadeable on firm bids. Second half October was offered at 13.2c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis; 12.8c., November; 12.4c., December-February and 12.3c., March-August.

Minneapolis.—The linseed oil market was very quiet the past week. One of the processors reduced warehouse lots two-tenths of a cent a pound at the outset of the week—to 13.5c., bulk, Minneapolis. March-August was boosted 1/10th cent to 12.3c., making rock bottom on this position 12.1c. Other positions remained unchanged, with first-half October at 13.4c., last-half October 13.2c., November 12.8c. and December-February at 12.4c.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	8,330,000	8,280,000
Since Sept. 1	32,520,000	35,780,000

Flaxseed—Offers were light. Market firm and unchanged.

Minneapolis.—Bids on cash flaxseed the past week were 3c. a bushel higher than a week ago—at $3.10—as offerings from the country remained light. Receipts continued heavy, but most of them applied against previous to-arrive bookings or were for storage. Arrivals for the week totaled 828 cars as against 1,025 cars the previous week and 626 cars in the like week last year. Shipments totaled only 34 cars, compared to 107 the preceding week and 312 cars last year. Spot cash purchases amounted 59 cars and 1,500 bushels in trucklots while "to-arrive" bookings totaled 108 cars and 83,500 bushels in trucklots. Reports on late-harvested flaxseed from North Dakota said quality was much poorer than early-run stuff. For all practical purposes, the Upper Midwest harvest was considered complete.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1955-56	Receipts 1954-55	Shipments 1955-56	Shipments 1954-55
Past week	1,449,000	1,095,500	59,500	327,250
Since Sept. 1	6,749,750	4,721,250	693,000	1,447,250

Oiticica—Business was light and spotty. Tankcars ranged from 13¾c. to 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were held at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Conditions in edible oil continued steady, reflecting the strength of primary markets. Business was reported spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Spanish oil was maintained at $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon, and Tunisian, $2.30 to $2.40, drums, duty paid spot.

Palm—Business was restricted to actual needs. Market was unchanged and steady. Drums were held at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and 11¼c. tankcars, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel — Denatured remained steady, with firmness of replacements. Tankcars were quoted at 12c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Trading was light and spotty. Refined was maintained at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Heavy export business further strengthened this market and quotations were advanced fractionally for all positions. Refiners were liberal buyers for future delivery which removed premiums for nearby and September through March closed at the same level. On Friday the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

market closed lower with trading reported at 10.58c. for October-January. Sales were reported of 12,500 tons of refined oil for shipment to Spain and 3,000 tons to Greece. Crude sold up to 10.34c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, September through June delivery. Refined salad oil was higher at 13.38c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in August totaled 3,758 tankcars, compared with 3,323 in July and 3,011, August, last year. Total disappearance for the season, October through August was indicated at 41,085 tankcars, against 36,876 during the same period last season. Visible supply was estimated at 3,189 tankcars the end of August, compared with 2,776 a year ago.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,600 pounds) for the week ended September 30 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
October	26	10.65	10.35	10.56@10.62
December	24	10.75	10.29	10.56@10.62
January	5	10.55	10.55	10.57@10.65
March	12	10.78	10.43	10.59@10.65
May	22	10.80	10.46	10.58@10.62
July	2	10.69	10.60	10.56@10.64

Total sales, 91 contracts.

Tung—Quiet demand and increased offerings created a weaker tone and quotations were shadeable. Tankcars were nominal at 25½c. per pound, New York, prompt and later delivery and 1c. less f.o.b. southern mills. Drums were inactive and unchanged at 27c. to 27½c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

CCC last week sold three tankcars at 25c. per pound, Chicago Heights, and rejected bids for 46 cars.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Primary markets were reported firmer, with offers for shipment ranging from $120 to $130 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds—Beans	Oil
Last week	1,000,850	822,000
Previous week	1,005,900	700,000
Corresponding week, 1954	1,628,000	
Total this year	62,000,210	61,370,000
Corresponding period, 1954	78,893,700	31,300,800

Fats and Greases

Greases — Increased trading stiffened this market and prices were raised fractionally. Yellow grease was stronger and in good request. Sales were reported at 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with 7⅝c. asked for low acid. Choice white all hog was higher at 9¼c. to 9½c. and not all hog, 9c. to 9¼c., same basis. Yellow grease for export was held at 8¾c., drums, f.a.s.

Lard—This market was irregular, closing slightly lower. Cash lard was quoted at 10.60c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Firmer tone prevailed and extra was reported sold up to 15c. per pound, drums, prompt delivery. Oleo stearine also was higher, ranging from 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound, barrels, as to quantity.

Tallow—Active export demand, coupled with short covering further strengthened the market. Quotations were advanced fractionally for all grades. Offers were limited at the advance, with sellers holding at still higher levels. Formosa was reported in the market for 4,000 to 5,000 tons, with sales of guaranteed fancy noted at 9½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 9¾c. asked. Extra was held at 9.40c., same basis. Soapers showed a good inquiry and purchased sizable quantities at out of town points at slightly below the local market levels. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 8¼c.; special, 8c. and No. 1, 7⅝c., and edible tallow 10c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Refined grades remained steady at the recent advance. Strength of menhaden continued to feature the market. Light pressed oil was well held at 10.3c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Offers of crude menhaden were scarce and market was strong and higher. Export inquiry continued keen. Sales of limited quantity was reported at 9¼c. per pound, f.a.s. Gulf and at 8¾c., tankcars, works, Atlantic coast, for nearby delivery.

Production of menhaden in July was indicated at 4,127,055 gallons against 4,446,920 gallons, July last year. Total for seven months ending July amounted to 10,395,570 gallons, compared with 9,406,820 gallons during same period last year. Final output for 1954 totaled 18,641,430 gallons.

Fatty Acids

Animal fatty acids continued in steady request for prompt needs. Oleic, stearic and tallow acids remained steady, reflecting the firmness of tallow and greases. Ining the firmness of tallow and greases. Trading in vegetable acid was moderate. Prices were firm with the advance in basic oils.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Mills seem to be fairly well sold up for the next 30 days with a large volume of business booked for export. Scattered rains have slowed down the seed movement and ginnings are running slightly behind last year. Demand for meal from domestic sources continued slow. Prices continued firm. Meal forty-one percent was quoted at $59 Memphis; $60. Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina mills for October shipment.

Linseed Meal—Active inquiry for prompt shipment featured this market, offers for nearby were light.

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal market continued steady to firm, with exporters still displaying an interest in supplies. Production was well spoken for and holders were in a position to get the firmer prices. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was available from second hands at $59 to $59.50 a ton for balance of 1955. Crushers quoted this meal at $57 to $57.50 for January-forward. Expeller meal was quoted at $65.50 a ton for prompt by resellers. Processors priced expeller at $61.50 for January delivery and $60.50 for February-June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	15,480,000	12,960,000
Since Sept. 1	71,640,000	54,720,000

Soybean Meal—Export demand, coupled with good domestic demand for October shipment caused prices to remain strong. Processors have sold a good part of their October production and it is becoming difficult to get immediate shipment. Soybeans are moving in fairly good volume. Forty-four percent meal, unrestricted was quoted at $60 per ton bulk, Decatur, October; $59. November-December. Southeastern production meal was held at $65 sacked basis Mississippi Valley points for October, but the tonnage is small.

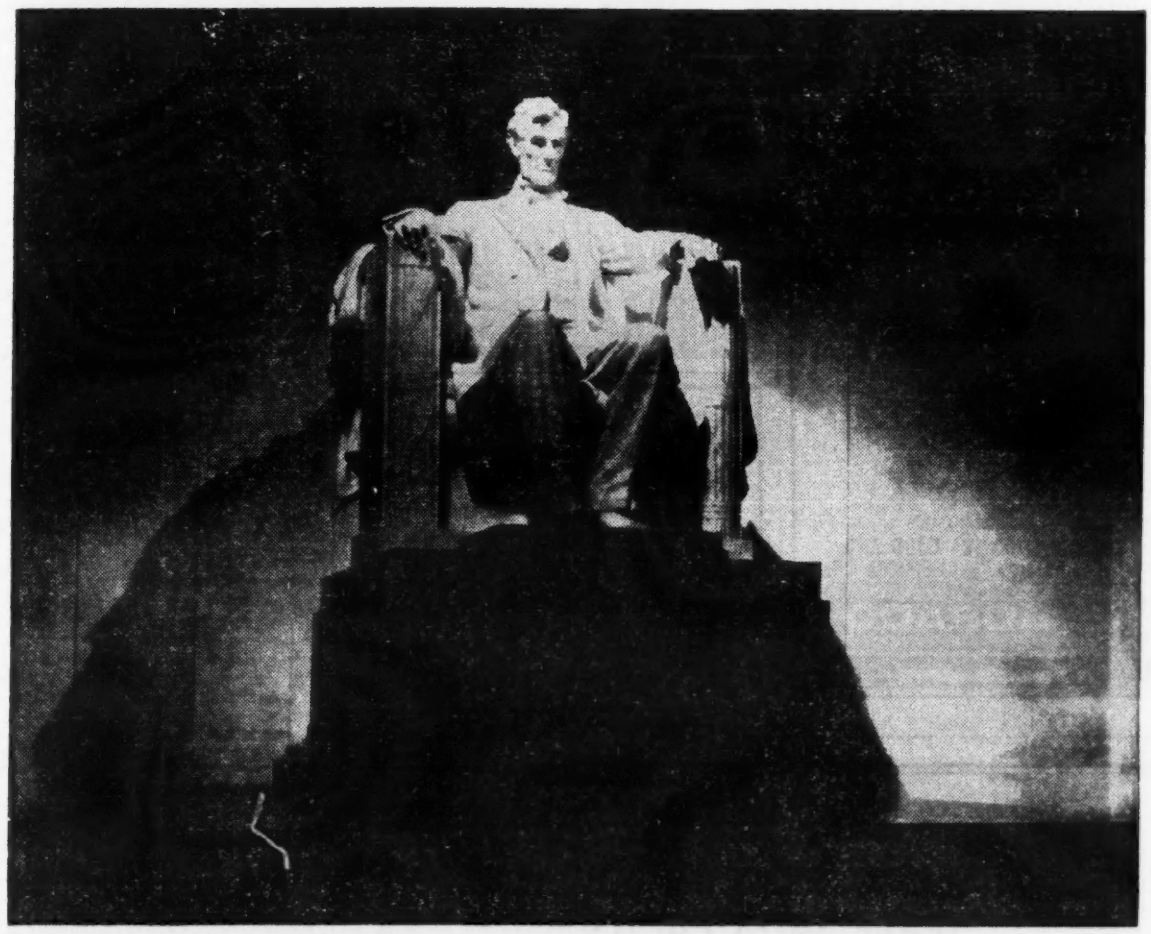
Waxes

Beeswax—While consuming demand for refined grades was limited to actual needs, prices were strong at the recent advance. U.S.P. bleached wax was held at 73c. to 76c. per pound, slabs and yellow, 65c. to 67c., according to quantity. Crude grades were scarce for shipment and well held from 64c. to 66c. per pound, prompt delivery, as to grade.

Candelilla—Consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities for actual needs. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Crude ranged from 47c. to 48c. per pound and refined, 50c. to 51c., depending upon quantity.

Carnauba—Conditions in the local market continued quiet. Demand was restricted to actual needs. Prices were without change and fairly steady. Offers from Brazil continued scarce, with some shippers out of the market. No. 3 Ceara crude was unchanged at 56c. to 58c. per pound and Parnahyba, 58c. to 60c., per pound, spot as to quantity. Refined grades also were quotably unchanged. Yellow wax was strong and in limited supply. No. 2 was reported sold at $1 per pound, while No. 1 Ceara was held at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, and Parnahyba, $1.06 to $1.08, same basis.

Japan—The local market was easy, while shipments were higher and above quotations of spot material. Stocks on spot were offered at 42c. to 43c. per pound, and good sized lots were available at 2c. less. Replacements from Japan were quoted at 43c. per pound, New York delivery.



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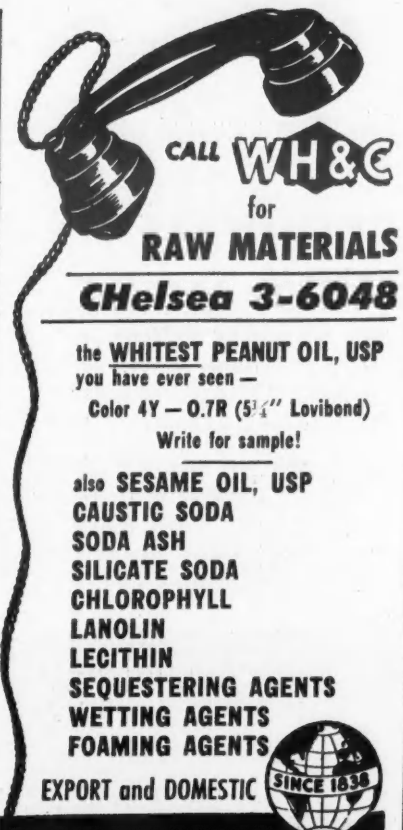

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—Continued from page 5

Boy Scouts, church affairs, theater guilds, and city government.

Annual losses of $300,000,000 caused by insect infestation of grain, flour and other cereal products can be eliminated by irradiation, according to L. E. Brownell, supervisor of the fission products laboratory of the University of Michigan who stated that the radioisotope byproducts from atomic reactors can provide a low cost source of radiation for this purpose. Taste panels have approved the flavor and baking characteristics of bread, biscuits, and cakes prepared from irradiated flour, Mr. Brownell stated, adding that facilities designed to treat twenty-seven tons per hour have an operating costs of less than $6 per ton.

The special problems facing both the engineering profession and the insurance business as a result of the expanding commercial development of nuclear power were presented by Matthew M. Braidech, director of research for the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The task of a gradual and safe transfer of the world's greatest government monopoly into private enterprise offers many difficulties to the insurance companies in the matter of insuring against atomic risk from private ownership and commercial operation of nuclear power reactors, the speaker said.

Progress In Safety

A preliminary study indicates that the catastrophe potential, although more serious than anything heretofore known in industry, is remote because of rapid progress made in engineering and safety. Further, research and commercial reactors are insurable at commercial rates and can be considered in the category of the more hazardous types of chemical operations, Mr. Braidech stated. However, studies are still being continued on matters of "third party liability," "business interruption," and "use and occupancy" insurance, he pointed out.

The entire nulear insurance program is complicated by a lack of forecast liability and formulas for calculating loss potentials as well as a lack of standardization of atomic equipment. At this stage, good guesses in areas of uncertainty are justifiable provided they are fortified with safety factors. A continued program of study between the Atomic Energy Commission and the underwriters should help to resolve the varied problems and promote insurance confidence, the speaker concluded.

Problems of Creating Power

George White, vice-president of Vitro Corporation, introduced several factors in the problems of creating power by atomic energy when he discussed the interrelationship of nuclear reactors economics with the economics of reprocessing fuel elements.

"It has often been said that fuel costs for a nuclear power plant should be negligible," stated Mr. White, "as compared to the fuel costs for a conventional power plant. I do not believe that the authors of such statements considered the costs of fuel handling, reprocessing and refabrication as a part of fuel costs, but classify such expense loosely under operating costs. Reprocessing must be considered as an integral part of the reactor system, and of prime importance in considering reactor economics. Chemical separations today is big business."

According to Mr. White, "Periodic reprocessing of reactor fuels is required for one of the following reasons:—(a) To prevent the loss of reactivity due to fission product poisoning; (b) to prevent or repair radiation damage, and (c) to recover valuable fuel and fertile materials.

Mr. White stated, "It is our firm conviction that the government has no desire to continue as the sole source or reprocessing services and will do whatever it can, consistent with responsibilities to encourage commercial investment in this field." As evidence he referred to the fact that Vitro Corporation is now engaged in the conceptual design of a central reprocessing plant for the Atomic Energy Commission.

William P. Gage, president of Grace Chemical Research & Development Company, division of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, told AIChE that his company's recent extensive investment in the US chemical industry is "part and parcel of Grace's belief in the profit-tested policy of diversification."

"Through diversification and expansion, geographically and industrially," Mr. Gage said, "Grace has become a manufacturing, transportation, trading and commercial concern in South America, a steamship line, an airline, a banking house, an outdoor advertising firm, an insurance brokerage firm—and one considerable thing more, a United State chemical company."

Pointing out that by the end of 1954 about 55 percent of the net fixed assets of W. R. Grace & Co. were in chemicals as contrasted with only 2½ percent in 1950, Mr. Gage said that the chemical industry had appealed to Grace because "its growth possibilities . . . appeared unrivaled."

Grace's Chemical Expansion Approach

He stated that in planning the company's expansion into the chemical industry the basic approach has been to "establish Grace in both the organic and inorganic chemical fields, in both the agricultural and industrial chemical fields, and to undertake the production of a wide range of chemicals from basic materials through intermediates to end products."

Merging with another company is a good way to improve a company's competitive position, if the merger is carefully planned, it was contended by Richard B. Schneider, vice-president of Empire Trust Company, New York. Mr. Schneider explained that the recent large number of mergers proves the value of "integration" to produce one's own raw materials, acquire sales outlets, utilize by-products and cut production costs.

Integration can be harmful, however, he warned, if it is not carefully planned. Common pitfalls cited by the speaker include failure to handle the human problems of the employees of merged companies properly, destroying relations with customers by competing with them, construction of plants too small to compete and making moves which are counter to antitrust legislation.

Integration of Oil Companies

Integration of oil companies has resulted in cheaper prices and better products, S. A. Swensrud, chairman of Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., declared. He held that the consumer has benefited from integration and the country's increasing demand for oil products has been more readily met.

The joining together of companies is not an end in itself, Mr. Swensrud pointed out, for where independent firms are willing to supply the capital and assume the risks the oil companies will probably use their services. Rather, he said, integration has been a natural process of selecting components which have helped the parent company.

The fact that no one oil company commands as much as 10 percent of the oil business in the country, he argued, is proof of the fact that the consumer has benefited and the competitive structure within the industry maintained.

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MIXERS—DRY POWDER, 400, 600, 1000, 1500, 2000, & 3000 lb.
ROTEX SIFTER—40"x84", 2 deck, 3 H.P.
TABLET PRESS—Stokes, RB1, complete.
TANKS—2, Steel, horizontal, 25,000 gallon; 10'6"x39', welded dished.

WE BUY SURPLUS EQUIPMENT AND COMPLETE PLANTS

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
333 RAHWAY AVE. ELIZABETH, N. J.
Elizabeth 4-2722

MILLS—3 roll and 5 roll J. H. Day, Ross, Lehman
PAINT MIXERS—J. H. Day, Baker-Perkins
CENTRIFUGAL—Tolhurst 48"
PULVERIZERS — RAYMOND, Mikro
FILLING MACHINES—Powder, Liquid, Paste
JACKETED KETTLES—Stainless Steel and Plain
COLLOID MILLS
LABELERS — Spot, Can, Semi-automatic
TABLES PRESSES — Single and Rotary
HIGHEST CLASS RECONDITIONING
Telephone: YArds 7-3665
WE BUY and or SELL SINGLE UNITS and COMPLETE PLANTS

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO. INC.
ESTABLISHED IN 1860
1051-59 WEST 35TH STREET
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

STEIN EQUIP'T
OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS
Devine ±12 & ±23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 3A Stainless & ±6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
±2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter ±49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers ±2TH & ±2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 30"x30". Also Jar Mills.
±1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—±00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—±0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant ±0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill ±1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams ±3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000± horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3.000±.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200± pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

LIQUIDATION
Purchased 1953
Used 30 Days*

TANKS
1—Pfaudler 66" x 72" Vert. Glass lined New 1200 gal.
1—Pfaudler 78" x 96" Vert. Glass lined 2300 gal.
2—1500 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 9' Vert. 20 PSI.
1—7500 gal. 316 S/S clad 12' x 6' x 5'6" cone.
1—750 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 5' cone bottom.
3—4' diam. 316 S/S Conical Hoppers.
2—3' x 32" 316 S/S Conical Hopers.
1—2' x 3' Horizontal Closed 316 S.S.
1—2½' x 3½' Horizontal Closed 316 S.S.
2—3' x 3½' Horizontal Closed Nickel Clad
2—7' x 11' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined.
1—7' x 7'4" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined 50 psi.
1—6' x 6' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead Lined.
1—4' x 5'6" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined, 50 psi.
4—4' x 8' Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
1—4' x 5'6" Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
2—3' x 7' Vert. Steel ASME 25 psi.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 70 gpm 157' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 55 gpm 107' hd 7½ HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 50 gpm 107' hd 5 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 10 gpm 27' hd 1 HP.
3—Karbate Series 5A 60 gpm 60' hd 5 HP.
9—Karbate new Impellers.
1—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 40 HP.
2—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.
2—I.R. 650 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.

CONVEYORS
3—Link Belt 316 S/S 18" x 12', 18" x 10' 18" x 7' twin screw.
1—Link Belt Steel 10" x 16' twin screw.
1—Link Belt 316 S/S 6" D. x 16' closed screw.
9—Link Belt 12" Troughing Belt Conveyors 15', 20', 30', 35', 45', 50' open and closed with drives and motors.

REACTOR—CONDENSERS
3—4' x 13' closed 316 S/S Reactors or Convertors with 109—3" x 6' 316 S/S tubes 150 psi.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
9—Karbate Heat Exchangers 370, 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS
2—Buflovak 6' x 5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 30' "Thermoscrew" Conveyor Dryer 304 S/S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 208 Tons 65.5° F. to 60° F.
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 136 Tons 50° F. to 45° F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP motor.
20—Link Belt Reducers and drives from ¾ HP to 15 HP.

* All motors are 3/60/440 V. explosion proof.

SPECIAL
Large quantity Valves, Piping, Fittings in Stainless, Karbate, Glass, Glass-lined, porcelain, NEW & USED.
Large quantity explosion proof light fixtures, grating, conduit, structural steel.
SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

IN STOCK

DRYERS
3—**Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 6'4"x24', 3'10"x12'**
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
2—**Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.**
2—Buflovak 32"x52" atmos. double drum 316 S/S.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S/S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
6—**Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 8'x72'.**

MIXERS
9—Day Cincinnatus double arm 660, 250, 150, 100 and 50 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, with 5 HP motor.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
1—Patterson 3½'x4' jacketed, steel Ball Mill.
1—**Mikro Pulverizer #4TH.**

CENTRIFUGES
1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S/S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket, M.D.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, M.D.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
1—**2500 gal. 316 S/S jacketed Reactor.**
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles with 10 HP Turbo Mixers.
4—3000, 6000, 7500, & 10,000 gal. S/S Tanks.
2—Aluminum 1400 & 5500 gal. Tanks.
1—**Pfaudler 750 gal. glass lined, jacketed Reactor, alkali and acid lining.**
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—Buflovak 800 gal. 347 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—S.W. 4½'x20', 7½'x40' S/S Reactors or Converters.
5—**S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.**
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
22—55 to 2400 sq. ft. S/S & Admiralty Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS
2—**Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.**
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S/S leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
5—#3, #5, #7, #10, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—**Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit 4½ million BTU.**
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84", 20"x81".
7—**Stokes #DDS2 and "R" Tablet Presses.**
7—Nash vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #L3, #4, #2.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

Partial List of Values—Send for News Flash!

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BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Telephone: CYpress 2-5703

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.

LIQUIDATING
From CLOSED PLANTS

1—Stainless Steel Tank T316, 4000 gal., 5/16" thick, heat treated.

1000' Type 347 St. St. Tubing 3" OD x 1/8" wall.

3—Centrifugal Pumps with 30 HP to 50 HP motors to 1000 GPM.

1—York 11 x 13 Ammonia Compressor, with 150 HP motor.

2—Frick Ammonia Compressors, 9 x 9 and 8 x 8.

1—Worthington 75 HP Air Compressor, 450 cfm.

1—Nash H-4 Hytor Compressor with 20 HP motor, Bronze.

1—8800 gal. Horiz. Steel Pressure or Vacuum Cooker, ASME 85#, with agitator, drive, pump.

1—Fitz. Model F Comminuting Mach., St. St.

1—Gruendler 36x24 Hammermill.

1—Jay Bee Hammer Mill, 75 HP.

1—Coppus Steam Turbine, 75 HP.

1—Penna. Ring type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 18" x 36" hopper opening, 40 HP motor.

1—Link-Belt Skip Hoist, 4800# cap. 50 FPM, 43' lift, 15 HP.

2—Shepard-Niles 4 ton monorail cranes, cab controlled, 15 HP motor, 80 FPM, 25' lift.

3—Rotoclone size 20, type W. Exhausters and Dust Collectors, 40 HP motor.

2—Richardson Convey-O-Weigh Scales.

1—Steel Bucket Elevator, 81' H, 16" x 16" x 8" buckets.

7—Bucket Elevators—20' to 42' H.

1—24" W Pan Conveyor, 150' L.

2—12" W Pan Conveyors, 85' & 36' L.

2—18" W Trough Belt Conveyors, 85' & 16' L.

1—Drag Conveyor, 8" x 16" x 65'

1—Traylor Rotary Kiln, 10'6" D x 105' L x 3/4" welded shell.

3—Rotary Dryers: 5' x 30'; 4'6" x 40'; 3' x 24'.

3—Rotary Chrome Nickel Alloy Furnace Tubes, 24" dia. x 8'6" L.

1—Allis Ch. Contin. Steel Ball Mill, 6' D x 16' L.

3—Pebble Mills, Contin., 4'6" D x 12' L.

1—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.

1—Humbolt Colloid Mill, Jacketed, 50 HP.

1—Bird 36 x 50 Solid Bowl Centrifuge.

1—Bird 24" Horiz. Cont. Centrifuge with 15 HP motor.

1—Fletcher 40" Perf. Basket Centrifugal susp., steel.

1—Sweetland #5 Filter, 20 lvs.

1—Sperry 30" C.I. P&F Filter, 46 ch., hydr. closer, vis. cl. disch.

2—15,000 gal. Horiz. Steel Oil Tanks.

1—9500 gal. Horiz. Steel Acid Tank.

4—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Tanks with coils and agit.

3—9100 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Tanks, brewery glass lined.

15—4300/4600 gal. Horiz. Welded Steel Tanks.

Phone, Wire or Write for Prices

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH STREET PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.
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SPENCER BLOWERS—(NEW) 150 CFM/16 Oz, 270 24, 450/24, used 1300/16.

PULVERIZERS—Jeffrey 20x24, Flextooth & 30x42 style B Hammer mills, Bauer double attrition—2—10 H.P.

PEBBLE MILLS—24x36 w/feeder, 4x5, 6x5 porcelain lined, 24x36 s/s ball mill w/ motor drives.

SCREENS—Rotex 3x10 double Tyler Hummer 3x5 (single, double, triple) decks.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor MD673, 623, H7, Ingersoll Rand 16 CFM 2 stage.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 40"x21' (used) 39"x30' (new) complete w/firing hoods, discharge hoods, oil burners.

HARDINGE MILLS—2'x8", 4½'x16", 6'x22", 7'x48".

CRUSHERS—Roll—18x18, 32x12, 30x16, 24x 36 McLanahan single roll.

FILTER—Sparkler 17 plate—33" dia. Rubber lined—s/s fitted—Shriver Plate & frame—12x12—4 eye.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

IN STOCK

CENTRIFUGES
Sharples Super Centrifuge.
Sharples C20, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples C27, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples PN14, SS, Super-D-Canter.

TOWERS
SS 18-8 Scrubber, 12"x15'.
SS 347 lined, Scrubber, 5'x18'.
6'x29' 21 trays, Stainless.
5'x24' 24 trays, Everdur.
7'x54' 30 trays, 150 PSI.
6'6"x40' 16 trays, 80 PSI.
3'x44' 18 trays, 300 PSI.
Karbate #22, packed, 19"x12' NEW.
4'x59' 23 trays, 150 PSI.
7'6"x41'7" Reactor, 160 PSI.
4'6"x40' 13 trays, 150 PSI.
2'x47' 20 trays, 200 PSI.
2'x47' 20 trays, 375 PSI.
3'x49' 23 trays, 425 PSI.
2'x37' 16 trays, 250 PSI.
5'x36' Scrubber, 240 PSI.

BOILERS
3—Kewanee Firebox Boilers, 304 HP, 125 PSI WP, Series 500, Model 590, ASME & Natl. Board stamped, New 1942.

MIXERS
100 gal. Readco, jktd. dbl. sigma blades.
170 gal. Ajax dbl. arm, power pump.
1050 gal. Paddle dbl. shaft heavy duty.
3900 gal. hor. jktd. 75 PSI paddle agitator.
29 cu. ft. Patterson Concial Blender.
67-27-10 cu. ft. SS Sprout Waldron Powder.
550 cu. ft. SS. jktd. rotating oscillating.

FILTERS
Oliver, 8'x10', Steel.
Feinc, 8'x12', string discharge.
Sweetland #12.

DRYERS
Roto-Louvre 705-20 SS heating coils comp.
Roto-Louvre 604-24 complete w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 502-20 comp. w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 310-12 heating coils, comp.
Rotary Vac. 5'x15' nickel clad.
Rotary Vac. 30"x8', Stokes 59AB.
Rotary 26"x8' oil fired with feeder.
Rotary 4'x27' oil fired, motor drive.
Rotary 5'x67' 6" lifters.
Rotary SS, 4'x30' complete.
Rotary Kiln 8'x125'x¾" firing hood.
Rotary Kiln 10'x200'x¾" oil & gas burners, comb. chamber, dust collecting system.
SS Spray, 10'x36', gas fired.

MILLS
Raymond #1 Automatic.
10'x48" Hardinge Ball Mill.
Raymond #40 Imp. Stainless.
5'x8' Kennedy Type M, w/disc feeder.
6'x8' Abbe & Patterson.

HEAT EXCHANGERS
Steel Tubes, 94 to 550 sq. ft. (5).
Adm. Tubes, 140 to 440 sq. ft. (7).

PUMPS
HOT OIL TRANSFER
CENTRIFUGAL

MISCELLANEOUS
PUMP—6000 GPM Peerless Deep Well 80' head NEW.
EXTRUDER—Stainless Steel Screw 2½".
CENT. SEPARATORS—8", 5", 18".
GYRO SIFTER—72 sq. ft. 2-screen Robinson 28A.
BAG PACKER—Neuman, 50 to 100# bags.
CHURN—Baker Perkins 700 gal. cap.
BUCKET ELEVATORS—10—20' to 75'.

➔WE WILL BUY YOUR SURPLUS EQPT.←

HEAT & POWER CO., Inc.
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[Machinery & Equipment Merchants]

Reliable FMC EQUIPMENT

FROM AUTOCLAVE TO ZAREMBA Evaporator
THE MOST DIVERSIFIED STOCK in the INDUSTRY
TRY YOUR FIRST SOURCE

AUTOCLAVES
1 Gal. Steel Autoclave 800 PSI; gas Fired; agitated ¾ HP XPL.

Struthers Wells Vulcanizer; 5'x20'; 150 PSI-ASME; qu. opening door.

Smith Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 10'x30'; 20,000 Gal.; 135 PSI.

Hor. Steel Autoclave; 66"x14'7"; with tracks; door each end.

Hor. Steel Pressure Tank; 1200 gal.; 5'x8'; dished heads; 50 PSI.

Many others available; send us your inquiry with approximate specifications.

BLENDERS
NEW Steel and Stainless Steel Ribbon Mixers from 400 lb. to 10,000 lb.

Porter Type 316 Stainless Mixer; 30"x36"x57"; center discharge.

Lancaster Mix Mullers, complete with accessories; several sizes.

Stainless Tumbling Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 Stand & 3 HP motor.

Sprout Waldron Stainless Continuous Cylindrical Ribbon Mixer; 28"x12'.

W&P Type Double Arm Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; 100 gal. & 200 gal.

CENTRIFUGALS
Baker Perkins Termeer Centrifuge in Type 316 SS; Model S12; 7½ HP motor.

Bird Continuous Centrifuge; 18"x28" with solid conical bowl.

Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Suspended Type Centrifuge with plow and fume housing.

Tolhurst Overdriven Rubber covered Centrifuge; 48"; perforate basket.

DeLaval Industrial Centrifugals; Model AA-00 with 5 HP XPL motors.

DRYERS-EVAPORATORS
Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer, 28"x60"; other up to 42"x120".

Stokes Rotary Jacketed Dryers; 18"x8" and 34"x10' (Vacuum).

Devine and Stokes VacShelf Dryers; wide range of sizes available.

Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers; sizes up to 54"x40'; complete.

Inconel Double Effect Evaporator; 850 sq. ft. and 430 sq. ft. Complete.

Struthers Wells S.S. Batch Evaporator, 630 sq. ft. Stainless Tubes 2" diameter.

FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES
Shriver & Sperry Pl. & Fr. Presses in Iron, Wood, Alum. Nickel, etc.

Sperry 36" Alum. 33 chamber Press; 4 eye with hydraulic closing.

Oliver Sweetland Filters from No. 2 to No. 12; wide choice.

Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4'x4'; with Stainless Screens.

Hor. Stainless Rot. Vac. Filter; 7' Diameter with cone drive.

GRINDERS & MILLS
Mikro Pulverizers up to No. 4.
Williams Hammer Mills; in sizes up to 42"x48".
Fitzpatrick Stainless Comminutators.
Abbe, Patterson and International Pebble Mills up to 8'x8' with 50 HP.
Raymond SS Imp Mill with 50 HP motor.
Bauer Double Runner 24" Attrition Mill.
Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10'x48".

HEAT EXCHANGERS
Whitlock SS Heat Exchanger; 250 sq. ft.; 2 pass-tube side.

Stainless Heat Exchanger or Condenser; 185 sq. ft.; 300 Tubes.

Vertical Stainless Condenser; 220 sq. ft.; 231 Tubes.

Horizontal 2 Pass Floating Hd. Heat Exchanger; 500 sq. ft.

Ross Gas Fired Indirect Heater, 5,000 CFM; complete controls, etc.

KETTLES-TANKS
Brand NEW SS Jacketed Kettles in stock; up to 500 gal.

Stainless Clad 80 gal. Kettles; jacketed for 40#.

Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Kettles; 100 gal. to 1,000 gal.

Stainless Oval Milk Truck Type Tanks up to 3500 gal. capacity.

Stainless Hor. Tanks; 1000 gal. and 2000 gal. with agitators.

NEW Stainless Tanks, all sizes.

REACTORS
Struthers Wells Stainless Vac. Pans; 5'x12'8" with Calandria 630 sq. ft.

Pfaudler SS Jacketed & Agit. Reactors; 30 gal.; 40 gal. and 50 gal.

Lancaster SS Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd; 50"x 17'4"; 300 PSI internal.

Monel Reactor; 785 Gal.; 5'x5'; Jacketed and agitated.

Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron; Jacketed Agitated; 80"x67".

STERILIZERS
SPECIAL PURCHASE JUST IN

Jacketed late type Sterilizers by American, Bramhall-Deane, Wilmot Castle with accessories and non-corrosive contacts; Sizes 24"x36"x60"; 30"x42"x84"; 30"x48"x84"; 36"x42"x84"; 48"x42"x96". Some NEW; others equal to new.

COMPLETE PLANTS FOR SALE
Dry Ice; Distillery; Brewery; Yeast; Flash Drying; Solvent Extraction; Oil Expelling; Pectins; Fertilizer; Lime Cancilling; Printing Inks; Oil Refining; Paint & Lacquer.

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Stainless Steel 600 gal. jkt'd Reactor w/agitator & 2 HP gearhead motor.

1—Stainless Steel 300 gal. jkt'd Reactor.

5—Baker Perkins 1000 gal. Jkt'd Double Arm Mixer.

1—Bowen Stainless Steel Lab. Spraydryer.

2—Stokes Model 43A Stainless Steel Granulators.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3 ft. x 12 ft.

75—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft.

9—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers 15 to 100 sq. ft.

1—Aluminum 10,000 gal. Storage Tank.

1—Stainless Steel 4000 gallons Storage Tank.

2—J. H. Day Gearless Pony Mixers, 50 gallons each.

3—J. H. Day Brighton Mixers, 175 gallons.

4—Baker Perkins Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 100 gallons, Sigma Blades.

1—Banbury Midget Size Mixer.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90 in., complete.

1—Pfaudler Glass-lined Rotary Dryer, 4 ft. x 45 ft.

1—Swenson Walker Stainless Steel Jkt'd Crystallizers 20 ft. Long.

2—2500 gal. Steel Pressure Tanks w/coil agitator.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30 in. x 8 ft.

1—J. P. Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5 ft. x 25 ft.

3—Mixing Equip. 3000 gal. Steel Jkt'd Turbo Agitated Kettles.

3—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves.

1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel 200 gal. jkt'd Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer.

3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gallons each.

1—Oliver Rubber-lined Vacuum Filter, 3 ft. x 6 ft.

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Press, 60 chambers.

1—Stainless Steel 250 gal. Jkt'd Kettle.

1—Sperry 36" x 36" Plate and Frame, Cast Iron, Frame Press, 40 chambers.

1—Bird Suspended Type Centrifuge, 48" Basket with Plow and motor, basket perforated.

2—6' x 40' Rotary Dryers ½" Shell.

3—A. O. Smith Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 1500 sq. ft. each.

1—650 gal. Steel Jktd. Pressure Kettle w/Turbo Agitator.

1—Stokes Model "R" Tablet Press.

5—Cyclotherm C-90 Package Boilers 125 psi capacity 3000 lbs. Steam per hr.

5—2500 gal. Jacketed Steel Reactors.

1—Blaw Knox 500 gal. Steel jtk'd Autoclave W.P. 300 psi Int., 150 psi jkt. ASME.

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1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
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NARD to Hear Personalities

—Continued from page 7

chief, medical service corps, Department of the Army, whose subject will be the "Utilization of Pharmacists in the Army"; George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, who will speak on "Prosecution of Unlicensed Merchandisers of Bootleg Drugs"; T. K. Quinn, former industrialist and president of T. K. Quinn Company, who will give the inside facts on "The Squeeze on Independent Business."

The afternoon of October 19 is to be devoted entirely to the professional subjects and the prescription department. Following this there will be a discussion on "The Pharmaceutical Trends and Problems of Today," by Harry M. Kimbriel, executive secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists Association. Owen J. Picton, director of trade relations, G. D. Searle Company, will speak on "Prescription for the Druggist's Pricing Headaches."

Faus J. Solon, vice-president, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, will offer, "Practical Suggestions for Promoting Rx Business in the Drug Store." In connection with Mr. Solon's talk, druggists will see the premier showing of the new film, "Do You Fill Prescriptions?" A discussion of the duplication problems facing today's druggist will be the substance of a talk by Thomas J. Winn, president of J. B. Roerig & Co., and vice-president and general manager of Pfizer Laboratories division of Chas. Pfizer & Co. Claude L. Smith, vice-president in charge of retail trade promotion, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., will close the discussions with his address on, "What's New in Prescription Room Design."

There will be addresses on October 20 by Vernon O. Trygstad, director of pharmacy service, Veterans Administration, who will discuss "Pharmacy for veterans"; Dr. Walter Adams, associate professor of economics, Michigan State College, "Fair Trade:—Fact and Fancy"; and Maurice Mermey, director, Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, "The Tide Is Turning for Fair Trade." George Frates, Washington representative of the NARD, will report on the activities of his office during the past year.

After the report of the nominations committee, and the election of officers on October 20, the address by Congressman Patman will be followed by the installation of officers. Of special interest will be the joint conferences of state, local and metropolitan city pharmaceutical association presidents, secretaries, and members of the state fair trade committees to which NARD members are invited.

DCAT Elects Chairman

—Continued from page 7

resistant strains by dosing a culture with penicillin. The surviving organisms would be resistant to penicillin and subsequent ones to "Aureomycin," etc.

"Eventually," the federal official asserted, "a strain would be developed that would be resistant to all our medications. I think you'll agree that this would be quite a weapon and one that would not be hard to deliver either in bombs, aerosol containers or by spraying."

Mr. Peterson also indicated that industry civil defense is lagging badly and he called for greater industrial preparedness as the best method of making our cities less inviting as targets.

Elected with Mr. Stokes were the following DCAT officers:—Vice-chairman, J. David Hayden, eastern sales manager for R. P. Scherer Corporation; treasurer, W. Boyd O'Connor, president of Ayerst Laboratories Division, American Home Products Corporation; counsel, James G. Flanagan, vice-president of S. B. Penick & Co., and secretary, Helen L. Booth.

New Executive Committee Members

Elected as members of the executive committee of the section (excluding officers) were:—Frank F. Black, Chas. Pfizer & Co.; Francis C. Brown, Schering Corporation; Ralph A. Clark, J. T. Baker Chemical Company; Griffin Crafts, J. W. Wilson Glass Company; Harold F. Cummings, Vitamerican Oil Corporation; James Day, Dow Chemical Company; Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, medical consultant; W. T. Halsted, Thos. Leeming & Co.

William W. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking & Co.; Louis E. Kalty, Progressive Drug Company; George H. McGlynn, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; Wm. J. Schieffelin, 3rd, Schieffelin & Co.; F. M. Schwemmer, Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc.; Fred G. Singer, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; J. A. Singmaster, jr., Monsanto Chemical Company, and Stephen F. Urban, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Presentation of the DCAT Golf Trophy, which is usually a highlight of the men's golf tournament at the annual meeting, was not awarded this year. Due to inclement weather, only a limited number of members played. Prizes for this tournament and the ladies tournament were awarded to those who participated and the remainder were given by drawing. All prizes for miscellaneous sports were by drawing.

Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, was presented with a special award by the section in recognition of his twenty-five years of service in that post.

Nickel-Bearing Scrap Export License Policy Is Unchanged

Nickel-bearing scrap will continue to be licensed for export in the fourth quarter under the same policy established for the second and third quarters, it was announced last week by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The agency also announced that the same quantitative quota of 25,000 pounds has been set for fourth quarter exports of nickel in cast and rolled anodes and nickel alloy shot, and pure nickel powder.

The export policy being continued requires exporters to submit evidence of unsalability in the domestic market to support applications for licenses to export the following commodities:—Clean nickel alloy scrap containing less than 50 percent nickel, contaminated nickel alloy scrap, nickel-copper alloy scrap and contaminated nickel bearing stainless steel scrap, clean cobalt scrap containing less than 50 percent nickel, and contaminated nickel-bearing cobalt scrap.

Pure nickel scrap, clean nickel alloy scrap containing 50 percent or more nickel, clean nickel-bearing stainless steel scrap, and clean cobalt scrap containing 50 percent or more nickel will not be considered for export.

FTC Announces Rules For Industry Committees

The Federal Trade Commission last week announced detailed and definitive rules for the functioning of industry committees formed under the commission's trade practice rules for specific industries.

The new rules spell out the functions of industry committees as being:—1) To assist in keeping the industry reminded of the provision of trade practice rules which govern it, 2) to publicize and disseminate to the industry news of commission action and interpretations of practices covered by the rules, and 3) to inform FTC officials when requested of any problems in administering the rules or of needs for their revision.

Periodic meetings between any committee and the FTC would be called and chairmanned by a full-time FTC official, and matters discussed would be recorded and limited to the agenda he prepares.

The new rule forbids industry committees to interpret trade practice conference rules or attempt to correct alleged rule violations. The committees also are not permitted to decide or express opinions on whether certain industry practices violate TPC rules, or to receive or screen complaints of violations. They may not perform any function belonging to the FTC or any other governmental agency or department.

It is provided that complaints by industry members and others on TPC rule violations should be made directly to the commission. However, in case any complaints or rules violations are received by the committee, they must be forwarded promptly to the commission without the committee's contacting the party alleged to have violated the rule.

When a committee is formed, the new rule requires it to notify the FTC of its membership, the companies it represents, and information showing that the committee is fairly representative of the industry. Changes in committee personnel also must be reported to the FTC.

Industry committees also are required to maintain complete minutes of their meetings, including identification of all who attend. The generalized rule which the new definitive rule supplants authorized committees in trade practices to cooperate with the FTC "and to perform such acts as may be legal and proper in the furtherance of fair competitive practices and in promoting the effectiveness of the rules."

Glidden Forms Affiliation With Cuban Paint Concern

Newest facility in the Glidden Company's expanding group of affiliated foreign paint concerns is the plant of Fabrica Nacional de Pinturas, S. A., launched last month at Havana, Cuba.

Erected at a cost of $1,500,000, the new Cuban plant is another step in Glidden's continuing international program to supply native firms with technical know-how for the manufacturing and marketing of Glidden paint products.

Incorporating modern paint manufacturing and warehousing technics, Fabrica Nacional will combine specialized knowledge of the growing Cuban paint market with Glidden's experience as one of the world's leading paint producers. Adequate financial backing was provided wholly by Cuban nationals, and the company is fully controlled and completely operated by Cubans.

President of the new Glidden affiliate is Luis Rodriguez Feliu who is associated with several outstanding Cuban paint specialists fully experienced in all phases of paint production, research and merchandising. The Cuban company will receive from Glidden all technical research reports and formulas as well as manufacturing, merchandising and advertising aid. In turn, Glidden will receive rights to all new paint developments evolved by Fabrica Nacional.

Glidden currently has similar paint licensing agreements with paint firms in Great Britain, Australia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Japan, Chile, Peru and Argentina.

Wyandotte Has Alkanolamine

The research department of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has announced the availability of "Monolene," Wyandotte's trade name for N-(2-hydroxypropyl) ethylenediamine. "Monolene" may be used in the production of cationic surface active agents and resin intermediates, Wyandotte said. It may also have application in the production of dyestuffs, textile finishing compounds, insecticides, and oil additives, it was stated. "Monolene" is available in pilot plant quantities.

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Synthetic Glycerine Goal

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ply and the target date advanced to June 30, 1958.

● The target date for the supply of copper was extended to December 31, 1955.

One of the reopened goals is in the petroleum field and calls for refining capacity of 9,000,000 barrels a day by January 1, 1957, an increase of 250,000 barrels per day previously set to be reached by January 1, 1956.

More Freight Cars Sought

The freight car goal also was reopened to cover those cars for which construction is authorized for firm orders in place by December 31, 1955. Applications for necessity certificates received by ODM after August 11 on any of the goals that have now been closed will be denied, Mr. Flemming announced. Those pending on August 11 will be denied unless they qualify under the following rules:—

1. Any application filed more than sixty calendar days prior to the date of suspension or closing of the applicable goals, whichever is earlier, shall be considered for certification under the terms and conditions of the expansion goal involved. This means that applications will be eligible for certification on the basis of priority of filing and other factors to the extent of the unfilled portion of the goal at the time of suspension.

2. Any application filed within sixty calendar days prior to the date of suspension or closing of the applicable expansion goal, whichever is earlier, shall be considered for certification only when it is determined by the government that an application covering similar facilities, filed on the same or a later date, was certified.

Allied Chemical Consolidates Offices

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced consolidation of its sales offices in Los Angeles, Calif., and Kalamazoo, Mich. The company's General Chemical and Nitrogen Divisions have established combined sales offices at 2999 West 6th street, Los Angeles, and at 511 East Patterson street, Kalamazoo.

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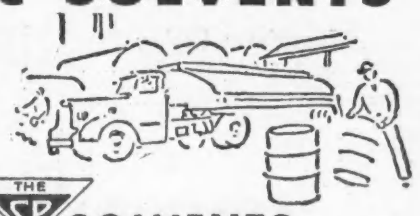

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